

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, in compliance with the direction of the Privy Council, has drawn up a Prayer for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in these realms, which appears in another part of our Paper. It is the first State Prayer which his Grace has been called upon to prepare since his elevation to the Archiepiscopal seat; and a more important subject, or one more congenial to his feelings, could not have occupied his pen. Peace and Tranquillity to our country—to any country, indeed—is of the last and most vital consequence. Almost every nation in Europe is either at this moment distracted by civil war, or labouring under a continual and pressing fear of it. And what is the inevitable result of such an evil? Confidence shaken, trade paralysed, property insecure, and industry unemployed! Wisely, then, do we supplicate that domestic divisions may be far from us; that we may be preserved from a war which would be incomparably worse than even the direst pestilence. But while we pray thus, as our rulers direct us to do, it behoves them on their part, with the greatest earnestness and care, to take all human means, to make use of the utmost exertion, to watch with the keenest vigilance, in order to prevent the calamity we deprecate. A nation's welfare is bound up with its tranquillity. In proportion as the one is disturbed, the other suffers. We have no fears for England so long as honest industry and willing labour can secure a remunerative employment; that is, as long as a man can live by his work. But if a state of society should exist, in which the wages of the workman will not enable him to procure the necessities of life—whatever

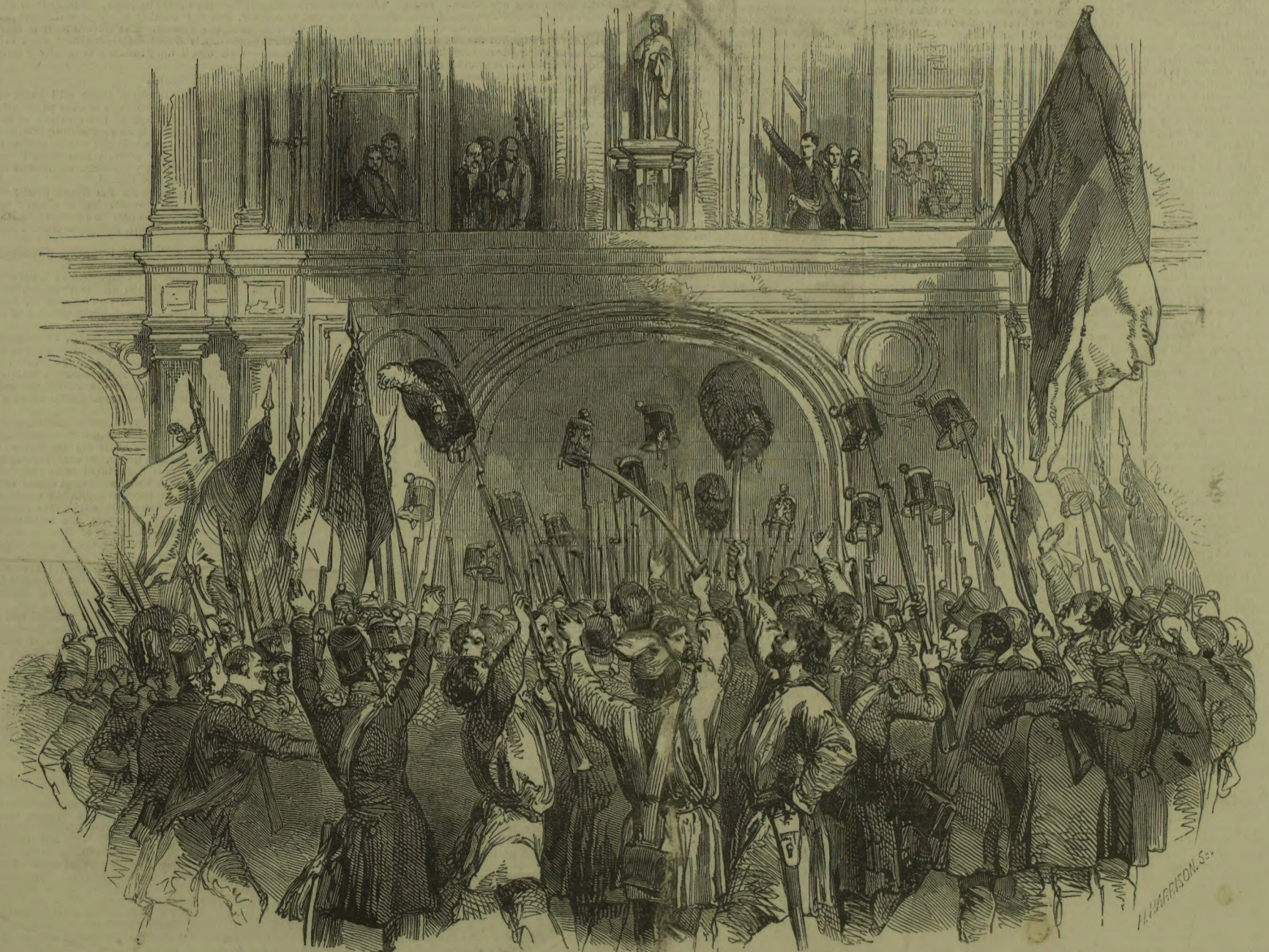
may be the causes of such a state of things, they must either be amended by those who have the power to do so, or they will amend themselves. We cannot shut our eyes nor close our ears against this sad truth, that there is a vast amount of poverty in these realms—of unwilling poverty; we mean the poverty of such as are desirous and eager to work, but cannot procure sufficient to enable them to supply even their moderate and necessary wants. We speak not of the idle, but of the industrious; not of vicious, but of virtuous, poverty. And when we read in the Archbishop's Form of Prayer, that we are to supplicate the Throne of Grace "that our people may eat their own bread in quietness," we cannot help feeling that, alas! there is too much reason to fear we have equal cause to pray that all may have bread to eat.

The people of England are peaceably disposed; they have lately proved this most satisfactorily. They do not desire to see the form of Government under which they live destroyed or overthrown; but they wish to see modifications and reforms. And who can deny but that such are absolutely necessary? When there is so much distress and want forcing itself upon our observation at every turn, and when the pallid face too plainly tells of the insufficiently nurtured body, it becomes the duty of those in power not to see how more taxes can be levied, but rather how the expenditure can be diminished. Are there no exorbitant salaries that can be largely reduced? Are there no sinecure places which can be abolished, without any loss of that lustre which we should like to see surround the Crown, and without lessening the comforts of those who, having in their youth worked hard in the toils and business of the state, may seem

to deserve that the decline of their years may be passed free from pecuniary anxieties and cares? Against such as these, who have earned their reward, we have nothing to adduce.

But we complain loudly, and justly too, that the drones consume what the workers ought to share; that money is lavishly bestowed, where there is no commensurate merit to lay claim to such deservings. It is cases such as these, and it is notorious that there are many such, which not only offend our reason and right feeling, but which can neither be defended nor justified. If sinecures should exist at all, they should be for those who at least have done something, not for the emolument of those who never have done, and never will do, anything; nay, who are perhaps incapable, even if they were willing. But sinecures ought not to be. Then as to the large salaries attached to certain offices about the court: are they necessary? Are they wanted as a means of support by those lords and ladies who are thus paid? They themselves would scout such a thought; they would be offended at the mere hint of such a thing. Are there not, then, numbers of the high and noble who would accept these posts from the mere honour which they are supposed to convey, and from the pleasure, as they would deem it, of being within the influence of a Court, and occasionally in the presence of Royalty.

We do not desire what some would call a cheap Government; but, at the same time, we do not want a wasteful one. We know that parsimony is no virtue, but we know also that prodigality is a pernicious and a fatal vice. We do not object even to a little luxury; because luxury itself does not merely tend to the idleness or pam-



DEMONSTRATION AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, ON SUNDAY LAST.—LAMARTINE ADDRESSING THE CROWD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

per of the rich, but counterbalances a portion of its evil by ministering to the wants and to the employment of the poor. But some may say, indeed we have heard it said, that the whole of the reductions which we desire would be so small, even in their aggregate amount, that little good could be effected by them. We deny the truth of such an assertion most unequivocally. The amount would not be trifling. But even if it were, is the principle nothing?

It is the cause, it is the cause, my soul.

If economy were to be the moving spring, not in this particular instance, or in that, but in all, we should soon see the happy results. In the State of a country like our own, the consideration of the Government should be, not "How much can we spend?" but "How much can we save?" not "What we can give to those who have already abundance," but "What we ought to take away, and what they ought to give up without repining." And thus they should work out in practice that part of the Archbishop's Prayer which relates to the Apostolic injunction of "bearing one another's burdens."

Let the Ministers ask themselves (and they will have leisure during the recess to do so) whether it tends to peace or to disturbance, to tranquillity or to commotion, to satisfaction or dissatisfaction, for the people to know that so much is given where so little is done, and that the industrious are oppressed so that the idle may luxuriate. It is a strong fact, which ought not to be forgotten, that the people are unequally burdened—that the taxes press not in proportion to the ability of paying them. This requires, nay, demands, amendment; and it will and must be effected, not by physical demonstration, but by moral force. John Bull may, indeed, be goaded on to violence, and woe be to those who drive him to it, if it should, most unhappily, ever be the case; but he is not violent by nature. He prefers reason to force. He is not like our neighbours on the other side of the water, a creature of impulse only, but he is a calculator also. He considers well how much he has to lose; he knows the value of peace and tranquillity; he can thrive and get fat under them, and he has done so. He sees Ireland wretched and poor by agitations and divisions; and he would rather see her peaceful and rich like England, than have his own country, like her, disturbed and impoverished. His wishes and his prayers on this point are in unison, and we trust that both will be fulfilled.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Monday last Paris narrowly escaped being again the theatre of a sanguinary tumult, arising out of the wicked designs of the Communists and ultra-Republicans, who seek to get into power by means of a second *bouleversment*, which would bring down amidst the general ruin the moderate members of the Provisional Government. M. Blanqui, the head of the Communists, was shown up some few days back, by the publication of some documents found in the late ministerial offices, as an *intrigant* who had been in communication with the members of M. Guizot's Government; and, in revenge for the exposure and the suspicion to which it subjects him, he organised a "monster meeting" of the trades of Paris on Sunday last, by means of which he expected, amidst the violence of a physical force demonstration, to overthrow the Government. He was frustrated, as will be seen further on.

In the Champ de Mars, a little after noon, the scene was very exciting. Delegates of all the trades and guilds of Paris were assembled, to the number of nearly 100,000 men. Banners were waving in all directions, and the fermenting crowd filled about a third of the vast space of the plain. It was with difficulty that an explanation could be obtained of the real object of the meeting. Its ostensible object, however, appeared to be the election from among the working classes of fourteen officers for the staff of the National Guard; although other motives, such as the choice of candidates among them for the general elections, and various deputations to the Government upon various matters connected with the endless organization of work, were also put forward. There is every reason to believe that the greater part of the meeting had in reality no other object in view, and that the other secret intrigues fomented by the Blanqui party were confined, at all events, to but a chosen few. About two o'clock the monster procession began to move towards the Hôtel de Ville. Along the outer boulevards, along the esplanade of the Invalides, over the Pont de la Concorde, and along the quays it moved on, like a huge serpent, bristling with tricolour banners. The head of the monster appeared to have nearly reached its destination before the tail had fully left the Champ de Mars. At this time the *rappel* was beating in every street; the National Guards were hurrying to their places of meeting; columns were marching forward; in every mouth was the cry that the Provisional Government was in danger from the *anarchists* of the Ultra party. The quays were already lined, literally from one end to the other, by files of the National Guards; other battalions were advancing towards the Hôtel de Ville; the legions of the *Garde Mobile* were hurrying in the same direction, and seemed animated by the same spirit of resistance as the National Guards to the supposed *coup-de-main* expected to be directed against the majority of the Government. It was with difficulty that the advancing legions could proceed along with the monster procession, which seemed surprised and stupefied by the force displayed. Thousands upon thousands of spectators crowded the long thoroughfare also, all endeavouring to push on to the scene of action. The Place de l'Hôtel de Ville appeared a very sea of bayonets, a small space only being left for the passage of the procession. The force of the armed citizens of the National Guards and the *Garde Mobile* made a tremendous show. In this state matters remained upon the Place for about four hours, during which the members of the Government were employed in receiving the delegates of the monster meeting of the working classes. From time to time, however, when they appeared at the windows of the old building, shouts were raised by the Guards, and the caps, hats, chakos, képys, and all the other variations of *coiffure*, that suddenly burst up, like a forest, into the air upon every bayonet point, had a most singular effect. This was repeated continually. During the whole of this long scene, in which such of the armed force as filled the Place kept its position, the ferment among the surrounding crowd was intense. Several *hommes du peuple* were in a very angry and excited state; they declared that the working classes were insulted by this demonstration of the National Guards, that the National Guards were the enemies of the people, that the people must rise once more against them, &c. The cry against the Moderates was raised under the name of "reactionnaires" and "faux républicains"; the counter cry was "anarchie" and "communisme." Several times the angry parties among the spectators were on the point of coming to blows, and much hustling took place. That state of things continued up to six o'clock. In addition to the lines of National Guards that still occupied the quays, battalions of the different legions were still pouring along towards the Hôtel de Ville even at that hour. The advancing columns reached through the Place du Carrousel far upon the Rue de Rivoli. They were hurrying on as quickly as the intense press permitted them, shouting almost universally, "A bas les Anarchistes!" or more commonly, for that was the real rallying cry, "A bas les Communistes!" General Courtais, with his staff, was riding up and down among the advancing ranks, declaring that the Government was no longer in danger, but thanking them for this demonstration of their desire to support it.

The illustration upon the preceding page shows the strange scene at the Hôtel de Ville, on Sunday, with Lamartine addressing the people: he stood amidst the other members of the Provisional Government, at a large window over the entrance known as the Porte St. Antoine. The scene below is truly grotesque: every man raised his hat or cap, upon his sword, gun, or flag-staff, and with bayonets, flags, &c. helped to form a forest of "trees of liberty," in the midst of which might be seen our Artist.

Whatever may have been the real designs and hopes of the Ultra party, it is very evident that the National Guards carried off the victory of this new day of struggle between parties. They had never got over what they considered their humiliating defeat upon the occasion of the last monster demonstration of the people; and they doubtless rejoice in their hearts that they have had an occasion to show their force and proclaim their power. There can be little doubt, moreover, that the moderate majority of the Provisional Government is secretly as much delighted at an opportunity of responding to their ambitious violent colleague and his factious minority by showing that it could also raise a force, and a commanding one, to support it against the intrigues of the Ultras. Lamartine and his party may be said to have had their day of triumph in this display of the better-thinking citizens, as Ledru-Rollin and his faction had in the demonstration of the mob.

In the evening the Boulevards displayed an intense degree of excitement. Large crowds were formed at every ten steps, and large patrols of National Guards and *Garde Mobile* were constantly moving to and fro. Several persons were arrested for preaching "disorder," and in the crowds those who professed Communist doctrines were very rudely treated, hustled, driven forth, and sometimes arrested. The ultra-Republican party is now attacked under the name of "Communism," alone; and the feeling displayed against them among the public on Sunday night was of the most vindictive and virulent description. Several houses were illuminated; but this fact says little; for, from the habit of fear, there are many who light up their windows upon the slightest symptom of a popular demonstration. Thus quietly ended the second act of the party struggle between the Moderates and the Ultras—the misnamed *reactionnaires* and the supposed Communists.

During the whole of the early portion of the week the greatest feeling of uneasiness pervaded the people of Paris, in consequence of the occurrence of Sunday. The ultra-members of the Provisional Government, viz. Ledru-Rollin, Albert, Flocon, and Louis Blanc, were generally considered to have been at the bottom of the demonstration; and the satisfaction which all the better disposed, who constitute the great majority of the people of Paris, felt at the check they received, was loudly and universally expressed. The unanimity, real, and enthu-

siasm displayed by the National Guard, and the National *Garde Mobile*, both of whom turned out, to the number of 220,000 men, amid cries of "Vive la République!" "Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire!" "Down with Blanqui!" "Down with Cabet!" "Down with the Communists!" were the theme of general admiration.

On Monday the delegates of the trades presented an address to the Provisional Government, in which they protested against the calumnies directed against them, in consequence of their manifestation on Sunday, and declared that their sole object in assembling at the Champ de Mars had been to elect fourteen officers of the staff of the National Guard; to discuss various points relative to the organisation of labour; and, finally, to offer the Provisional Government their co-operation against the reactionary party. They, moreover, disclaim all intention of over-throwing the Government, and substituting in its place Citizen Blanqui. "If such," they say, "had been our intention, we should not have met without arms in the Champ de Mars; we should have taken measures to assemble there, not to the number of 100,000, but of 200,000, which would have been very easy. Finally, we should not have made that subscription, the amount of which we brought to the Hôtel de Ville, and we should not have terminated our petition by these words, 'Vive le Gouvernement Provisoire!'" The delegates of the workmen, who met on the same day at the Hippodrome, also protested against the same calumnies.

M. Armand Marrast replied to both in the name of the Government. After expressing his lively sympathy towards the labouring classes, and recapitulating the measures it had already adopted for the improvement of their condition, M. Marrast added:—

"You did not, I am sure, mean to threaten the overthrow of the Government by your meetings. ('No,' replied the delegates.) The Provisional Government never believed that the assemblage of the labourers in the Champ de Mars could be the cause of any disturbance; this was not what induced the Provisional Government to adopt precautions round the Hôtel de Ville, convinced as it was that you were not actuated by any hostile feeling against the Republic. Your meeting was perfectly legal and regular. There are, however, in every considerable assemblage of people morose and envious men (I will not characterise them otherwise), who desire to change the character of a peaceable manifestation, and turn it to the account of their anarchical designs. In consequence of reports received by the Minister of the Interior in the morning, he thought proper to call out the National Guards, and he was particularly induced to do so by a rumour to which you do not allude—namely, the establishment of a committee of public safety, and the intended overthrow of the Provisional Government."

On Tuesday morning at six o'clock the *rappel* for the assembling of the National Guards was beaten in all quarters of Paris. This summons was the consequence of information brought to the Government that the Communists and most violent of the clubs had determined on another attempt to upset the Provisional Government, and to establish "a committee of public safety," and that they intended to attack the Hôtel de Ville. During the night a great number of the Communists had assembled in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville and the Tuilleries, uttering seditious cries and threats against the moderate members of the Provisional Government.

An ammunition-wagon, loaded with fire-arms, belonging to the Communists, was seized in the course of Tuesday morning in the Faubourg Montmartre, and several prisoners were taken.

The Government have issued a proclamation to the citizens relative to the occurrences of Monday, in which they say:—

"See how you have confounded the enemies of the Republic, assured the freedom and security of Paris, and dissipated those alarms spread through the departments."

"Citizens, the unity of the Provisional Government represents the unity of the country; we thank you that you have so well understood it."

"In three days a great national *fête* will again assemble you; the Provisional Government invite you to it; you will meet there, likewise, those children of the people representing the army, who, while they receive their new colours, will swear with you never to let it perish."

"Yes, the Republic is founded—it is sustained by the adhesion of all citizens fraternally united—the Revolution is invincible."

"The members of the Provisional Government:—

"DUPONT, ALBERT, ARAGO, CREMIEUX, FLOCON, GARNIER PAGES, LAMARTINE, LEDRU-ROLLIN, MARIE, LOUIS BLANC, MARRAST, SECRETARY, PAGNEBRE."

In the course of Tuesday, great satisfaction was expressed, both by the National Guard and the public, at the announcement of the appointment of General Changarnier to the chief command of the National Guards of the department of the Seine, in the place of Gen. Courtais. Gen. Changarnier passed several of the legions in review that morning, and was everywhere received with great cordiality. In the course of the review he called the officers of the legions together, and asked them if they or their men had any objection to the return of the troops of the line to Paris; and, on consultation with the men, the officers in-variably brought back the answer that they were very desirous for the return of the troops. A large body of the officers then accompanied Gen. Changarnier to the Hôtel de Ville, to express their wishes to the Provisional Government; and it was arranged that that very evening from six to seven thousand troops should enter the capital, and that more should follow. It was said that General Changarnier, in accepting the command of the National Guards, made it a condition that a garrison of at least 20,000 troops of the line should be brought into Paris.

The spirit which actuates the Communists may be gathered from the fact that on Monday night the *Club Central Républicain*, of which M. Blanqui is the President, held a secret sitting, at which M. Blanqui himself presided. The object of this meeting was to arrange the military organisation of the club, and to divide Paris into sections. Forty-eight chiefs of sections were appointed, who have the supreme command in the quarters over which they are placed. The proceeding is considered as showing an intention on the part of this formidable club to take to the streets. After the secret sitting a public meeting was held, in which was very crowded. For hours before the doors were opened the proceedings, the neighbourhood was crowded by persons anxious to witness the proceedings, but none but members were admitted. M. Blanqui delivered a long and violent address on the subject of the meeting in the Champ de Mars on Sunday. He declared that the demonstration made by the National Guards was treason against the people; that the whole affair was a trap, got up by the *reactionnaires* and the monarchists. With respect to the National Guard, he treated them with the utmost contempt as cowards, who would strut about the streets when the weather was fine, but who could not fight; and he told his hearers that they had nothing to fear from them, as they would not dare to show themselves when the people came armed into the streets. He called upon the people to arm themselves, and to be prepared for whatever events might happen. Several other members addressed the meeting afterwards, and the whole proceedings were characterised with the utmost violence. In this club the Communists have the majority, but in many of the other Paris clubs the Communists were treated with great contempt. Blanqui's Club endeavoured to rouse the *outriers* during the night, but failed.

The Provisional Government has by certain new decrees made new concessions to the people, which circumstances may possibly have exacted. The toll upon butchers'-meat on entering Paris is utterly abolished, and that upon wine is to be reduced. The deficit is to be made up by increasing the taxes paid by the wealthier classes (that is, by all whose annual rents of their holdings amount to 800*fr.* per annum); and by a sumptuary law upon private carriages and dogs.

The review and fraternization of the troops of the line and the National Guards, on Thursday, which was to be a national holiday, was looked forward to with mingled feelings of hope and fear. There seemed a general impression that all the good effects expected to flow from this meeting of cordiality on the part of the troops and the people might be marred by the machinations of the Terrorists and Communists. It had been originally fixed to take place in the Champ de Mars, but ultimately it was arranged that it should be held on the Boulevards and in the Champs Elysées; that is, the National Guards and the troops were to be drawn up in lines extending from the Bastille to the Barrière de l'Etoile. If rendered necessary by the impossibility to accommodate all in that space, the line was to be extended along the Avenue de Neuilly.

The *National* strenuously exerts itself to promote union and accord. The members of the Provisional Government, too, were said to be cordially united. M. Lamartine, for the first time, visited M. Ledru-Rollin, at the Ministry of the Interior, on Tuesday.

Accounts of further disturbances in the departments have been received. At St. Etienne, the women being exasperated at the reduction of their wages, which they attributed to the work done in the convents, attacked the Convent de la Reine and the Convent du Refuge. The men assisted, the convents were pillaged, and the furniture burnt. The National Guard attempted to put a stop to the disorders, but failed. Several people were killed, and among them one or two women.

La Liberté of Lyons states that tranquillity is far from being restored in that city. The streets are constantly filled with groups of citizens anxious to ascertain the cause of the alarm which prevails. Domestic visits in search of arms continue to be made, which add to the apprehension of some unknown danger which pervades all classes of society.

In reference to the late disturbances in the provinces, the *Constitutionnel* denies that the demonstrations which have been made at Troyes, Beauvais, Montauban, Carcassonne, Auxerre, and Quenay were directed against the Republic. It is said that at Montauban M. Sauriac, the Commissary of the Provisional Government, has been expelled the town, and a battalion of the line and a battery of artillery have been despatched from Toulouse to reinstate him. It is added that M. Sauriac proclaimed the principle of the abolition of property. The *Constitutionnel* asks whether the abolition of property is the doctrine of the Republic, even according to M. Ledru-Rollin.

It appears from statistical returns that there are in France 10,282,946 landed proprietors, 213,163 stockholders, 38,305 owners of annuities, 154,755 pensioners of the State, 104,325 individuals holding offices requiring a security, and 627,830 individuals paid by the Government. Finally, France comprises 23,241,120 proprietors, agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants, and artisans.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of the Provisional Government, abolishing the tax on salt, after the 1st of January, 1849, and authorising, from that date, the importation of foreign salt. The latter shall be subjected to a duty of 25 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, when imported by land; of 50 centimes when imported by sea and in French vessels; and of two francs in foreign vessels. The salt produced by the colonies and other transatlantic possessions of France, and the salt produced by the supply of French vessels employed in the cod-fishery, shall be admitted duty free.

The Provisional Government directed by another decree, that the woods and forests belonging to the private domain of the ex-King Louis Philippe be placed in future within the jurisdiction of the administration of forests. The proceeds of that property shall be collected and invested according to the rules laid down

in the ordinance of the Minister of Finance of the 14th March last, and shall be distinctly classed in the accounts of the agents of the State.

The Minister of Public Works had suppressed, in his department, the division of the rivers, drainings, irrigations, &c., the central commissariat of railroads, and several other minor offices.

The *Moniteur* publishes a proclamation of the Mayor of Paris, M. Armand Marrast, informing the citizens that the electoral lists should be closed at midnight on the 20th, that the elections should commence at six o'clock in the morning of the 23rd, and the poll remain open until nine o'clock p.m., when the ballot boxes are to be closed and sealed, and only re-opened on the 24th. The scrutiny was to continue on that day, from six o'clock a.m., till ten o'clock p.m., and the counting of the votes is to commence at seven o'clock a.m. on the 25th.

The National Guards of Beauvais having re-elected all their former officers, and chosen an ex-Peer of France for their Colonel, the Government Commissary had threatened to cancel the elections. The citizens replied that he was at liberty to do so, but that the same officers should be again returned. "In that case," said he, "I will proceed to Paris and come back at the head of a battalion of the *garde mobile*." "If you do," observed one of the officers, "we promise you a warm reception."

From Strasburg we learn that, in the course of last week, a body of riotous peasants of Alsace attacked the troops garrisoned in Mormont. The peasants were armed, and the attack was so sudden that they succeeded in killing a few soldiers. The rioters were at last forced to retire with great loss; the leader was captured. In other places of Alsace, especially in Hochfeld and Zabern, the Jews are persecuted, and their houses plundered. Crowds of Jews are daily seen arriving in Strasburg, where they find some protection.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

The literary body will, no doubt, have numerous representatives in the National Assembly. First of all, there will be the literary members of the Provisional Government, Lamartine, Flocon, Marrast, and Louis Blanc, as a matter of course; and Victor Hugo, Sue, Balzac, Alexandre Dumas, Ponsard, Cormenin, and a whole host of scribblers of lesser note, are also certain to be elected. One of the noblest characteristics of the French is the profound respect which they entertain for their men of literary genius; and unlike our sapient constituencies, they think that the man who writes good poems, good romances, or good political treatises, is quite as well qualified for a place in the legislature as the aristocrat who slaughters game and fattens bullocks—the merchant and the speculator whose life-long occupation is to amass money—the lawyer who lets out his tongue for hire—or the adventurer who takes to politics as a trade. It has, however, been observed with some surprise, that, notwithstanding the respect in which they know they are held by their countrymen, the literary candidates have thought it necessary to prove that their literary undertakings have been of *mercantile* importance. Balzac, for example, in an address to the electors, says, that he cannot solicit votes, for that he is engaged in preparing a work for the stage, "which will give employment and money to the people of the theatre, to composers, to paper-makers, and to booksellers;" and Alexandre Dumas, who generally contrives to burlesque everything, enters into an elaborate calculation of what all his works have caused to be disbursed—so many millions in paper, so many millions in composition, so many in binding, so many in the theatre, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, the whole amounting to an astounding number of millions.

Printing-presses continued to groan under the incessant burden which the political excitement places on them. Of about two hundred works which were officially registered as having been printed during the week ending last Saturday, every one, without a single exception, was political; whilst newspapers, placards, pamphlets, songs, and fly-sheets, form such a mighty host, that human patience cannot count them. The musical composers on their part torture their wits and their instruments to produce screeches, and lamentations, and aspirations, and rejoicings on and about the Revolution and the Republic. Dancing-masters, too, weary our "fantastic toes" with republican quadrilles and revolutionary waltzes. Cooks dress Revolution and Republic into *plats* and sauces; and hair-dressers cut hair, and barbers mow chins, and mercers sell neckcloths, and pastrycooks tarts, according to revolutionary and republican principles. In short, nothing, whether intellectual or physical, or useful or ornamental, goes down now unless it be republican and revolutionary. So, *Vive la République!*

Strange tales are told of the "commissaries" who have been sent to the provinces by the Government to *répolutionner* (as the phrase is) the people. Very many of these worthies have been ignominiously kicked out of different towns for their violent, arbitrary, and absurd measures; and others have literally astonished the innocent natives by the grossness of the orgies in which they have indulged. In choosing such men, it would really seem that the Minister of the Interior, instead of being anxious of winning supporters to the Republic, was desirous of prejudicing the orderly and well-disposed against it.

To-morrow we are to have a grand ceremony for the "fraternisation" of the National Guards, the troops, and the people, and for delivering flags to the different regiments and legions. The thing has been got up to amuse the people, and also, it is believed, to afford the Government a decent excuse to bring back troops to Paris.

There is now a very decided split in the Republican party, between the moderate and the violent. There are also discussions between the moderate portion of the community and the Communists and Socialists. Thus far the squabbles between these different parties have had no other result than mutual abuse in newspapers and clubs, and violent demonstrations on Sunday, and a threatened attack on the Hôtel de Ville, and the consequent calling out of the National Guard on Tuesday. These things, however, bode no good; and there are timid people who think that they are the precursors of terrible scenes.

Little or no improvement has taken place in trade. Hundreds of clerks and shopmen are out of employ, and the number of shops which are altogether closed is so great as to be painful to witness. The Government is still obliged to dispense an enormous sum—nearly £5000 daily—in giving work to the unemployed in Paris alone—work which unfortunately is utterly unproductive, and almost worse than useless.

PRUSSIA.

The news from Silesia and the Grand Duchy of Posen still bears witness to the disturbed state of those Prussian provinces. The Breslau papers of the 12th contain a proclamation of the Chief President of the province of Silesia (M. Pinder), who says that the repeated rumours of an approaching Russian invasion have caused him to inquire into the truth of an alleged concentration of Russian forces on or near the Prussian frontier. He protests that these rumours are totally unfounded, and that no extraordinary numbers of Russian troops are now stationed in the neighbouring kingdom of Poland.

General Willisen, the Royal Commissioner for the Grand Duchy of Posen, proclaims that all armed associations in the province shall be allowed three days to disperse and return to their respective homes. An earlier proclamation of General Willisen makes a number of concessions, tending to effect a reorganization of the province.

The Prussian Government has ordered several battalions of infantry, a division of cavalry, and mounted artillery to proceed to Holstein.

His Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation of his Minister, Von Rother, as President of the Chief Administration of the Treasury, as Chief of the Marine, and Chief of the Prussian Bank. M. Von Lamprecht, President of the Bank Direction, has been charged with the administration of the latter office *ad interim*.

At the close of last week, and beginning of the present, there were serious riots at Aix-la-Chapelle, arising from the disrespect shown by some of the troops to the national tri-coloured cockade worn by the townspeople. The troops and civic guard were so pressed by the people on several occasions, that they were obliged to fire, when some seven or eight persons were killed, and several wounded. According to the latest accounts, the town continued in a state of commotion.

At Spandau, on the 13th, there was an attempted outbreak among the criminals confined in the prison. Some communication had been established with persons outside the prison, and aid was promised that did not arrive. The tumult, therefore, was suppressed by the prison guard, but not till it was compelled to fire in self-defence; one prisoner, a man condemned to 25 years' imprisonment for repeated highway robberies, was killed, and several others wounded.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 17th contains several Cabinet orders respecting the seminary at Poppelsdorf, the loan for public works, the proceedings in political cases and offences committed by the press, the restoration of the Rhenish civil law in regard to marriages, the founding of loan banks, &c. The reactionary party at Stettin is beginning to take measures to effect the return of the Prince of Prussia. Although a petition, containing an invitation to the Prince to take up his residence at Stettin as Stadtholder of Pomerania, is for the present kept back, yet an article in the *Stettin Gazette* expresses the desire that the Prince of Prussia should take a part in the approaching discussions on the constitution.

An official return of the number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded in the revolution of Berlin, on the 18th and 19th ult., has been published by the Prussian Government. The number killed was 3 officers and 17 non-commissioned officers and privates. The number of wounded was 25 officers and non-commissioned officers, and 225 privates.

A large body of Hanoverian troops, with twelve pieces of cannon and four howitzers, arrived at Altona on the 13th instant.

AUSTRIA.

The evening supplement to the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 8th states, that Count Hartig and Hofrath Czornig have been sent to Lombardy as pacificators; on what basis we are not informed. Accounts have been received of disturbances both at Brunn and Gratz, but they appear to have been quelled. The report of the expulsion of the Jews from Warasdin is contradicted.

The Emperor went down to Presburg on the 10th for the purpose of dissolving the Diet.

The Austrian Government has appointed the young Archduke Francis Joseph, a Prince in the 18th year of his age, son of the Archduke Francis Charles and the Archduchess Sophia, and heir-presumptive of the Imperial Crown, to the important post of Captain-General of the Kingdom of Bohemia. Count Francis Thun and Count Nostig, two of the most distinguished members of the Liberal party in the Bohemian Diet, are to act as sponsors or advisers of the young Prince, who thus commences his political career in Europe. It is upon the talents and character of his heir to the Throne that the future destinies of the House of Austria in a great degree depend.

The *Wiener Gazette* of the 14th of April contains an official proclamation of the Emperor, stating that on the petition of the States of Lower Austria, and by the council of his Ministers, his Majesty has determined to grant his faithful subjects the protection of the right of property, as also the abolition of various

taxes. The *Gazette* also contains the official report received by the Minister of War from the head-quarters at Verona, dated April 9, giving an account of the entry of Lichtenstein's brigade into Verona.

Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress returned to Vienna on the 11th from Presburg. His Majesty closed the sitting of the Diet in a speech from the throne, in the Hungarian language. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. The Diet is to be re-opened at Pesth.

Up to the 13th inst. the Poles had not received any satisfactory answer, and were preparing to return. Nowhere are the elements of anarchy so ripe as in Galicia. The nobles are fearful of being robbed on the spot by the peasants unless they immediately give up all the *robets*, by which they would relinquish no less than three-fifths of their property and income.

GERMAN STATES.

In consequence of the resolution of the Germanic Diet relative to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, the Envoy of Denmark has resigned his seat. The Germanic Diet is occupying itself actively with the establishment of a German war navy.

BADEN.—The papers from Southern Germany are unanimous in their fears for the Grand Duchy of Baden, where the wildest Radicalism appears to have taken root. It is repeatedly affirmed that many of the Baden Radicals were in secret correspondence with the chiefs of the German Free Corps in Switzerland and France, and that they were ready to promote an armed invasion.

HESSE-CASSEL.—There have been serious disturbances in Cassel, where the military wished to re-establish their former reign of physical force. They were almost routed by the citizens of the town. The Duke of Hesse-Cassel has published a proclamation expressive of his indignation at the outrages attempted by his guards, whose dissolution as a regiment he pronounces, and adds, that the culprits among the soldiers shall at once be tried by court-martial.

SAXONY.—From the north of Germany we have sad accounts of an incendiary insurrection in the kingdom of Saxony, which the Government have not as yet been able to put down.

BAVARIA.—The King has written an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior respecting the working classes, expressing his great concern at the present state of commerce, and his desire that immediate steps should be taken, by the co-operation of all parties, to effect the restoration of trade and commerce, the renewal of confidence, and the improvement of the working classes; that although this does not entirely depend upon the Government, he nevertheless requests the Government to take immediate steps to provide work for all who shall be inclined to work, by undertaking railways, water-works, bridges, roads, public buildings, &c., so far as the public exchequer will admit.

The First Chamber of the States at Munich has adopted the project of law for the elections to the National Assembly, as modified by the Chamber of Deputies. The Prince de Linage has addressed a letter to the King, renouncing all his prerogatives of birth.

Lieut.-General Von der Mark, Minister of War, has been released from his post at his own request.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY.—Accounts of the 10th instant from Milan give details of the successful crossing of the Mincio at the bridge of Goito, near Mantua, by the King of Sardinia, and the reported capture of 2000 Austrian prisoners. The Provisional Government has ordered the dissolution of the local administrations, and has formed itself into the "Central Provisional Government," to which delegates from all towns and districts will be received. £80,000 had been received in voluntary contributions in the city of Milan alone, and the taxes due on the 20th of May were to be prepaid on the 20th of this month.

A letter from Turin, of the 15th inst. announces the capitulation of the fortress of Peschiera.

Peschiera, situated on the banks of the lake of Garda, on two islands formed by the Mincio on its passage from the lake, presents a pentagon flanked by five very strongly constructed bastions. It is, moreover, well defended by other fortifications, erected after drawings by Vauban. The walls are on every side surrounded by a deep stream of running water, and all the internal defences are mined. The importance of Peschiera in a strategic point of view consists in its closing the direct road from Brescia to Verona, by Lonato, and in its furnishing a rallying point for the operations to be carried on against Verona or against the valley of the Adige, to cut off the road from the Tyrol, to which object it is supposed the measures adopted by Charles Albert tend. The plan of the Austrians seems to be one of defence. They purpose shutting themselves up in places of some strength, as Verona, Mantua, and Peschiera.

The force of the army of King Charles Albert, which, up to the present time, amounted to only 38,000 men, 32,000 of whom were infantry and 6000 cavalry, will soon be raised to 60,000 by the arrival at the camp of the two last contingents, and by the appeal it is intended to make to the three classes of the army of reserve, which is composed of men well drilled, and in every way likely to make excellent soldiers. The artillery now reckon one hundred and ten pieces. But in the arsenal of Turin there are six new batteries, which will be ready to take the field at the end of the month; and workmen are continually employed in preparing others, to the number of two hundred. The same energy is observed in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war of all kinds. The force of the Austrian army is a matter of doubt; but it is generally believed, including the numbers distributed throughout the seven principal points now occupied by them in Italy, to amount to 50,000 men.

General Marmora, appointed to the Presidency of the Naval College of Genoa, has just been sent for by the Republic of Venice, and will soon set out, with the consent of the King, for his destination. It is said that a naval expedition is to be organised against Trieste, which will hold in check the Austrian reinforcements now en route for Italy.

General Remorino, who acquired so much celebrity in the last Polish war, in fighting at the head of the insurgents, and who invaded Savoy in 1833, in the cause of Young Italy, is at present with the camp, in which, by the appointment of the King, Charles Albert, he holds the post of Lieutenant-General.

Mazzini and the *élite* of the Italian revolutionists continue to sojourn at Milan, which is at present the grand focus of insurrection. Goberti was to join them in the course of a few days.

From the seat of war we learn that the large village of Castelnuovo had been wantonly set fire to by the Croats, who surrounded it, and drove the inhabitants, who tried to escape, back again into the blazing village. The Austrians have made a *razzia* from Mantua, and carried off 130 head of cattle.

VENICE.—The *Gazetta di Venezia* of the 4th contains a large number of important documents, including an address of the Provisional Government "to the United Provinces of the Venetian Republic," assuring them that they shall all enjoy equal rights and advantages; 2nd, an important commercial decree, abolishing the duties on cotton yarn and cotton manufactures, mixed and unmixed, within the Custom House territory of the united provinces of the Republic; 3rd, a decree ordering the formation of a regular cavalry corps of 200 soldiers to serve for four years; and, lastly, a multitude of addresses of the Provisional Government to the States of Italy and other Foreign Powers.

ROME.—Letters from Rome of the 8th inst. mention that perfect tranquillity prevailed in that capital. Lord Mount Edgumbe had arrived there from Palermo, and Lord Minto was expected in a few days.

PARMA.—The Supreme Regency of Parma publishes a letter from the Duke, dated Parma, 9th inst., in which he accepts the resignation of the Regency, and leaves the magistracy of Parma to form a Provisional Government, till the result of the arbitration offered to King Charles Albert shall have decided the fate of the Duchy.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Representatives is still occupied with the discussion of the project of law which opens a credit for the execution of various public works.

The coal districts in the arrondissement of Charleroi have suffered severely by the loss of the markets of France and Germany, suddenly closed against them by recent events. Of twenty-six furnaces existing therein, fifteen are extinguished. The production of coal-coke has fallen to the extent of 4600 hectolitres per diem. The extraction of coal has diminished one-third.

The Senate has closed the general discussion of the project of law granting a credit of 9,000,000. for the war department.

The *Observateur* announces the intended retirement of M. de Nothom from the Chamber of Representatives.

The linen trade of Lille is in a very depressed state.

The Minister of War has called out the volunteer militia forces of the classes of 1840 and 1841. It is proposed that they shall enter into an engagement of from six months to two years.

HOLLAND.

On Monday, the 17th, the *Phœnix* steamer, having on board the mortal remains of his late Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, had arrived at Rotterdam. The funeral was to take place with great solemnity, at Delft, on Friday (yesterday). The programme of the procession in the *Nederlandsche Staats Courant* of the 18th says that the procession was to leave Rotterdam at eleven o'clock; and every public demonstration of respect would be paid to the deceased. The members of the Royal Family were to follow the corpse.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the Netherlands and the Two Sicilies will, it is generally expected, greatly facilitate and extend the commercial marine relations between those countries.

The *Nederlandsche Staats Courant* of the 17th publishes a Royal decree, by which the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies is authorised to declare Port Menado, in the isle of Celebes, a free port.

The official journal also publishes the law of the 30th of March, which grants an augmentation of 2,704,000 florins to the department of War for 1848.

The editor of the *Burger* has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 1000 florins, and ten years' privation of civil rights, for having calumniated Mr. Van Hall, the late Minister of Finance.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid state that perfect tranquillity continued to prevail in the capital, and the accounts from the provinces were favourable to the maintenance of order.

The King of Spain has had a fall from his horse and dislocated his shoulder. It was not supposed, however, that the accident would be attended with any ill results.

The Duchess de Montpensier held a reception, which was attended by many eminent persons. All the members of the *corps diplomatique* were present, with the exception of Mr. Bulwer, who was reported ill.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had removed from Vista Alegre to the Queen's Palace, by the advice of the medical attendants of the Duchess.

The Queen had presented General Narvaez with a splendid sword, and addressed to him on the occasion a most flattering letter.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 8th instant states, that the delegates of the Provisional Government of Milan, at Como, had demanded a passage for a column of 1200 Austrian prisoners through the Canton of Ticino, which the Government of the latter had granted on condition that the Canton of Grisons should likewise allow them to pass through its territory. The Directory had instructed the Federal Council of War to prepare a report on the organization of the army, so that the Confederation be not taken unawares, and be constantly ready to defend, efficaciously and energetically, the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland. It was reported at Berne that the Sardinian Minister had been directed by his Government to demand from the Vorort an army of 100,000 men, whom the King would engage in his service, to assist him in driving the Austrians out of Italy.

The Representative of the French Republic, General Thiard, had received a most flattering reception at Berne, on his lately presenting himself in that city. A procession, organised by the committee of the Patriotic Association, and composed of more than 500 persons, preceded by a military band and bearing banners, French and Swiss united, went by torchlight, in the evening, to the residence of General Thiard. The French diplomatist appeared at the windows, when he was most loudly cheered, and a complimentary address was delivered to him, which his excellency duly acknowledged.

The English Chargé d'Affaires was standing at one of the windows of the General's apartment, and at a window in the story above Lola Montes made her appearance.

The Diet opened its proceedings on the morning of the 12th instant, with the consideration of the project of the Federal Constitution, prepared by the Commission of the Revision of the Pact, which was appointed by the Diet in August, 1847. The following is an outline of this project:—

Chapter I treats of the general provisions, which are as follows:—
"The population of the 22 sovereign cantons of Switzerland form the Swiss Confederation."

"The cantons are sovereign, in so much as their sovereignty is not limited by the federal constitution, which guarantees to them their territory, their constitutions, liberty, and the rights of the people, as well as the rights and attributions which it has conferred on the authorities."

"All particular alliances and treaties of a political nature between the cantons is forbidden."

"The Confederation alone has the right to declare war and to conclude peace, as well as to make alliances and treaties with foreign states."

"The official relations between the cantons and foreign Governments shall be carried on through the Federal Council."

"Military capitulations are forbidden."

"The Confederation has not the right to keep up a standing army. This provision does not extend to the necessary institutions for the instruction of the Federal army."

"The Confederation will establish a Swiss University, a Polytechnic School, and a seminary for instructors; it has the right, by paying an indemnity, to suppress in whole or in part any tolls on roads or rivers, the right of transit on highways and bridges, customs dues, &c., but it cannot receive at the Swiss frontier the import, export, and transit dues. It takes on itself the direction of the post-office throughout the whole of Switzerland, as well as to coin money, and also to introduce a uniformity in the weights and measures of the country. The manufacture and sale of gunpowder is also to belong to it."

"The right of free establishments is for all Swiss, and the free exercise of the recognised Christian worship is guaranteed throughout the Confederation."

"The liberty of the press is guaranteed."

"Chapter 2 relates to the federal authorities."

"The supreme authority of the Confederation is exercised by the Federal assembly, which is composed of two councils—the National Council and the Council of States."

"The National Council is composed of deputies of the Swiss people, elected in the proportion of one member for every 20,000 souls; it is elected for three years, and is integrally renewed every time."

"The Council of the States is composed of 44 deputies of the cantons."

"These two councils shall deliberate on all questions which the present constitution places within the limits of the Confederation."

"The directorial and superior executive authority of the Confederation is exercised by a federal council, composed of five members, chosen for three years."

"There shall be a federal tribunal for the administration of justice in federal matters, and a jury for penal causes. The federal tribunal shall be composed of eleven members, and five supplementary ones."

The sitting of the Diet on the 13th was not of much importance. General Facchia, the Sardinian Envoy, was present. The subjects brought under consideration were confined to local interests. The cashier of the federal treasury announced that, after the payment of the expenses occasioned by the late war, which amounted to 5,800,000, there would be a deficit of 3,313,000, which will be covered by the loan contracted by the Confederation. The deputy for Appenzell declared that his canton would not be responsible for any part of the loan, as it would be a full step towards involving Switzerland in a very heavy debt. Twelve states voted in favour of it.

POLAND.

The intelligence from Cracow is rather of a peaceful character. The people demanded the dismissal of all the German officials. The fears of a Russian invasion are on the decline, the Russian General Rudiger having affirmed on the frontier that the military preparations were directed to the defence of the kingdom of Poland against any aggression.

Letters from Czemowitz state that the whole of Moldavia is in commotion, and that everywhere there is a tendency to join the now liberated Austria. Two battalions of infantry had been sent to Gratz, where the movement has assumed a formidable character, namely, a rising of the poor against the rich. The Proletaria (the poorest classes) have sworn to set fire to the four corners of the city; the military fraternise with the people, and many of the soldiers do not return to the barracks.

From the Russian part of Poland we learn that the difficulties in the way of uniting the two populations of the duchy of Posen under one Government are so great that General Willisen returned to Berlin and had an interview with the King, the result of which has been a cabinet order, separating from the province of Posen the following ten circles or districts:—Fraustadt, Bomst, Birnbaum, Meseritz, Czarnikau, Chodziesen, Wirsitz, Bromberg, Szubin, and Inowracław; by this separation, they are excluded from the proposed organization of the Government.

The mutual antipathies of the German and Polish populations to each other are the chief cause of all the difficulties. The Germans do not wish to give up their ascendancy which justice to the Poles requires, while the latter seek to assert their equality in the eye of the law by violence. The latest accounts state that most of the roving bands of armed peasants had laid down their arms within the time prescribed by Gen. Willisen, and that tranquillity was pretty generally restored.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices to the 26th of February have been received. The papers are almost filled with Sir Harry Smith's journey across the Orange River to Natal, which place he reached on the 9th of that month; his reception was most cordial.

The Governor had been favourably received by the emigrant farmers on his road, and the Queen's supremacy is proclaimed over the whole of those extensive regions, on terms with which the native chiefs and people appear to be perfectly satisfied.

The result of Sir Harry's visit to Natal is thus described in the *Zuid-Afrikaan* of Feb. 24:—

"Not only have all differences between the Natal Government and the emigrants been satisfactorily adjusted, but the latter have also returned to the lands which they previously held. His Excellency even went a step further—he also invited those emigrants located on the range of the Draakberg Mountains to settle within the district of Natal, where they will obtain farms, on application to a land commission, one of whose members is their old and tried friend Andries Pretorius, who was lately refused an interview by Sir Henry Pottinger."

From Kaffriland the only news of importance is the death of the Tambookie Chief Umthira, who died, as is supposed, by poison.

The Bishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, arrived on Sunday, the 20th, in the *Persia*, with two other clergymen of the Church of England, the Rev. H. Douglas and the Rev. Mr. Badmail.

UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week by the *Caledonia*. Meetings to sympathise with the French continued to be held. The motion on that subject was rejected in the United States Senate by a vote of 22 to 21, it being considered too precipitate. There was nothing new from Mexico. Commercial affairs were in a satisfactory position.

A *Chargé des Affaires*, on behalf of the United States, to the Court of Rome, has, for the first time, been appointed; and Mr. Martin, the secretary of the American embassy at Paris, has been chosen for that station. He is a capable and qualified man—especially qualified as speaking the language.

The unhappy state of Paris has occasioned the breaking up of a British Orphan Asylum there, and on Sunday twenty-two children, destitute of home and food, arrived in London. Six of them were immediately received at the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, Streatham Hill; and six others, at the Orphan Working School. The others will also find a temporary home at other charities in the metropolis, until means can be provided for their more permanent maintenance.

LORD BROUGHAM A FRENCH CITIZEN.—A correspondence has taken place between M. Crémieux, the French Minister of Justice, and Lord Brougham, in which the latter asks to be enrolled as a naturalised subject of France. M. Crémieux replied, that by naturalisation his Lordship would lose all his titles of nobility, all the privileges and advantages he derived from being an Englishman, or from the rights conferred upon him by the British laws and customs. Lord Brougham replied that he had not doubted that by becoming a Frenchman he was to forfeit his right as an English peer and a British subject in France, but he understood that he would preserve his privileges in England. The Minister of Justice replied, in his turn, that he should make his choice: that France could not admit that a French citizen should be at the same time a citizen of another country; that he should cease to be an Englishman if he wished to become a Frenchman; that he could not be an Englishman in England, and a Frenchman in France; and that consequently it was impossible for him to accede to the demand of his Lordship to be naturalised in France. His Lordship has, therefore, abandoned the idea of numbering himself among the subjects of the Republic.

DEATH OF DONIZETTI.

DONIZETTI is no more: the minstrel of the southern sky has ceased to exist; his lute is silent, and its exquisite melodies are heard no more, for the strings are snapped asunder. The decease of such a composer, whose works, for nearly a quarter of a century, have so powerfully contributed to the interest of the lyric drama, is of too serious import, in the present dearth of talent in Italy, not to require an especial record of his career. Our artist presents the Portrait of the man, such as he was in the vivacity of early life, with his countenance beaming with intelligence—it is our duty to describe the career of the Musician, to point out the position he held in the domain of Art, and to deplore the gap left in the world of music by a premature decay of his powers.

Gaetano Donizetti was born at Bergamo in 1798. He was destined by his father for the study of law, but, having devoted himself to painting, there was a compromise made, by his following a musical career. He became the pupil of the celebrated Simón Mayer, and then at the Bologna Conservatory of Mattei, the successor of Martini. Donizetti studied for nearly three years at this institute. His first essay in dramatic composition was an opera called "Enrico di Borgogna," produced at Venice in 1818, supported by Mdlle. Catalani, Mdlle. Eckerlin, Fosconi, Verni, Fioravanti, and Spech. From that year up to 1827 he composed the following operas, for various places:—"Il Falegname di Livonia," "Le Nozze in Villa," "Zoraida di Granata," "La Zingara," "La Lettera anonima," "Chiara e Serafina," "Il fortunato Inganno," "Aristea," "Una Follia," "Alfredo il Grande," "L'Ajo nell'Imbarazzo," "Emelia o l'Eremitaggio di Liverpool," "Alahor in Granata," "Il Castello degli Invalide," "Elviro," "Olivo e Pasquale," "Il Borgomastro di Saardam," "Le Convenienze Teatrali," "Otto Mesi in Due Ore." Of these operas, "Zoraida," written for Rome in 1822, in which Donizetti and the sisters Monbelli sang, was the only decided success. His forms and inspirations were so closely modelled on those of Rossini, that the star of the latter, which was then in the ascendancy, afforded Donizetti little chance of fame and distinction. But the moment arrived when the real genius of Donizetti was to assert its supremacy. This was in 1828, at the San Carlo, at Naples, when his "Esule di Roma" was brought out, sustained by Mdlle. Tosi, the tenor Winter, and the Titan of basses, Lablache. It was a transcendent triumph. There was a trio of surpassing beauty in this work, the fame of which established Donizetti's reputation. With wonderful facility he continued to write in the same year "La Regina di Golconda" and "Gianni da Calais," for Madame Comelli-Rubini, Rubini, Tamburini; and "Giovetti Grasso," for Lablache and Rubini. In the Carnival, 1829, for the San Carlo, he wrote "Il Paria," for Tosi, Lablache, and Rubini; and "Il Castello di Kenilworth," for Tosi, Madame Boccabadati, Madame Carraro, David, Winter, and Lablache. In 1830, Donizetti composed an oratorio for Naples, "Il Diluvio Universale," for Madame Boccabadati, Lablache, and Winter, which was afterwards done at Genoa. In the same year he produced "I Pazzi per Progetto," "Francesca di Foix," "Imelda de Lambertazzi," and "La Romanziera," for Naples. For the Carnival of 1831, at the Carcano, Milan, he composed his great lyric gem, "Anna Bolena," sustained by Mesdames Pasta, Orlandi, and Laroche, Rubini, and F. Galli. This splendid production, so replete with tragic grandeur and flowing melody, raised Donizetti's name to the highest pinnacle of glory, and every European *impresario* became desirous of obtaining a work from such a composer. His thirty-third opera was "Fausta," for Naples, sung by Madame Ronzi de Begnis, Basadonna, and Tamburini. For the Scala, in Milan, in 1832, he composed "Ugo Conte di Parigi," in which Pasta and our grand *artiste*, Grisi, sang with Donizetti and Negrini. In the same year came a signal success for Donizetti in comic opera, by the production of his "Elisir d'Amore," for Madame Heinefetter, Frezzolini, and Debadie. In the same year, for the San Carlo, he wrote "Sancia di Castiglia," for Madame Ronzi, Santolini, Lablache, and Basadonna. In 1833, for the Carnival at Rome, he composed "Il Furioso," for Mdlle. Orlandi, Ronconi, and Salvi, the tenor. In the same year, "Parlino" for Mdlle. Unger and Duprez, was produced at Florence; and "Torquato Tasso" at Rome, expressly for Ronconi. At the Scala, in the Carnival, 1834, appeared another masterpiece, viz. "Lucrezia Borgia," written for Madame Meric Laude, the contralto Monetta Brambilla, Pedrazzi, and Mariani. At the Pergola in Florence, in the same year, he composed "Rosmonda d'Inghilterra," for Mdlle. Tacchinardi (now Madame Persiani), Duprez, and Porto, the basso; and for the San Carlo, "Maria Stuarda," for Madame Ronzi.

Donizetti seems to have been particularly attached to English history for his *libretti*. In 1835 his "Gemma di Wergy" was written for the Scala, for Mdlle. Ronzi, Reina the tenor, Cartagenova the baritone, the first husband of Adelaide Kemble, and Marini the basso. In the same year Donizetti composed expressly for the Italian Opera in Paris "Marino Faliero," for Grisi, Rubini, Lablache, Tamburini, and Santini. This opera, which is one of Donizetti's finest works, was subsequently produced in London, for the San Carlo at Naples, Donizetti produced his masterpiece, "Lucia di Lammermoor," expressly composed for Mdlle. Persiani, and M. Duprez, the French tenor, for Mdlle. Unger, Vial, Salvatore, and Pasini. In the same year he produced "Il Campanello" and "Betty," for Ronconi and Salvi; and "L'Assedio di Calais," for Barroliet and Frederick Lablache. His fiftieth work was the "Pia de Tolomei," for the Apollo, at Venice, at the Carnival of 1837, for Mdlle. Persiani and Ronconi; and in the autumn, at Naples, he wrote "Roberto Devereux," for Ronzi and Barroliet.

In the Carnival of 1838 he composed "Maria di Rudenz," for the Fenice, at Venice, for Mdlle. Unger, Moriani, and Ronconi. In the autumn of 1839 he wrote "Gianni di Parigi," for the Scala, which he re-wrote for Paris, but it was never produced. In February, 1840, he composed for the Opera Comique, in Paris, his celebrated opera, "La Fille du Régiment," for Mdlle. Borghese, Marié, and Henri. It was in this opera that Mdlle. Jenny Lind had such enormous success last season at her Majesty's Theatre. Donizetti arranged it for Mdlle. Zoja, in Italy; and in the mention of these *artistes* let it be recorded that our own charming Miss Poole has achieved deserved popularity. The labours of Donizetti in this year (1840) were immense. In April he produced a five-act opera at the Académie Royale de Musique (now the Théâtre de la National called "Les Martyrs," for Madame Dorus Gras, MM. Duprez, Massol, Derivis, Wartel, and Serda. This opera, under the title of "Polyeucte," was originally intended for Naples, for Nourrit, the unfortunate French tenor, who committed suicide in that city; but the censorship prohibited its production, and Scribe adapted it for the French Grand Opera. In December (we still refer to 1840, gigantic as appears the task) Donizetti composed one of the most superb operas he has given to the world; we allude to "La Favorita," written for Madame Stoltz, Duprez, Barroliet, and Levasseur; and in the English version of which, at Drury Lane Theatre, Miss Romer so distinguished herself, first with M. Duprez, and afterwards with Mr. Travers. This opera has been given, in fact, in every lyric theatre in the world with signal success, and will be one of the novelties of this season at the Royal Italian Opera, with Grisi and Mario.

For the Carnival of 1841, at Rome, Donizetti wrote "Adelia," for Mdlle. Strepioni, Salvi, and Marini. In 1842 he composed "Maria Padilla," for the Scala, for Mdlle. Löwe, Mdlle. Abbada, Ronconi, and Donzelli. In the same year, Donizetti was invited by the Austrian Court to compose expressly an opera, and he produced "Linda di Chamouni," for Madame Tadolini, Brambilla, Moriani, Varesi, Derivis, and Rovere, the buffo-comico. In January, 1843, another perfect comic opera was produced to take its place by the side of the "Barbiere," the "Matrimonio Segreto," the "Elisir d'Amore," we allude to the "Don Pasquale," expressly composed for the Italian Opera in Paris, for Grisi, Mario, Tamburini, and Lablache, four incomparable *artistes*, whose combination in one opera we can never hope to see again rivalled—certainly not excelled. In June in the same year he composed for Vienna—for Madame Tadolini, Ronconi, and Guasco—the lyric tragedy of "Maria di Rohan." We now approach the melancholy epoch which was to terminate the musical career of this extraordinary genius. In the autumn of 1843 he composed "Don Sebastian de Portugal," for the Académie Royale in Paris, for Madame Stoltz, Duprez, Barroliet, Massol, and Levasseur; and at the same time he adapted "Maria di Rohan" for Grisi and Ronconi in Paris, adding a contralto part for Brambilla, in which Albani created such a sensation last year in London.

On the Monday, in the month of November, he actually produced "Don Sebastian" at the French Opera, and on the following day (Tuesday) "Maria di Rohan" at the Italiens. During the rehearsals at both houses, he had two distinct classes of *artistes* to prepare and conciliate. Naturally of a very excitable temperament, his leisure hours were not devoted to repose, and a brain fever was the result. At the Carnival at Naples, in 1844, "Catarina Cornaro," his 63rd and last opera, was produced, with Mdlle. Goldberg, Fraschini, and Coletti. "Gabiella di Wergy," and "Le Duc d'Alba," two MS. operas uncompleted, remain in his papers, and he was preparing another comic opera for Grisi, Mario, Ronconi, and Lablache, in Paris, when his mental faculties became quite prostrated. He was removed to a *Maison de Santé*, at Vitry, near Paris, and subsequently by his nephew, the son of his brother, at Constantinople, the director of music of the Sultan, was taken to a house in the Champs Elysées. Some incoherent words referring to "Linda" suggested the idea that if restored to the place of his birth, under his own sunny sky, there might be hope. He was carefully conveyed to Bergamo, life nearly failing him on the journey, but lingered only some months, and on the 8th of April the spirit departed from one of the greatest operatic composers Italy has ever produced. He died in the house of Signora Bastini, a rich lady of Bergamo, after five days' mortal struggle, surrounded by his early friends and most ardent admirers.

Donizetti was passionately devoted to the fair sex, but was married but once. His wife, Virginia Vasselli, the daughter of an advocate at Rome, died in Naples, in 1835, of the cholera, being *enchantée* at the fatal moment. Donizetti succeeded Zingarelli in the direction of the Conservatory at Naples; and was also appointed, after *Lerida*, chapel-master to the Imperial Court of Vienna. He has composed, in addition to the operas we have named, some cantatas, and various detached vocal pieces for the chamber and for albums, masses and vespers, a "Miserere" for Vienna, some quartets for two violins, tenor and violoncello, divers overtures, variations for the pianoforte, a monody for the death of Malibran, &c. Donizetti was an excellent poet, and took especial pains with his own *libretti*, some of which he wrote himself. In rapidity of composition he rivalled Rossini. He has been known to carry on an animated conversation on politics, whilst some person was playing over a piece of music, and to the amazement of the player, would tell him at the end all the faults or the beauties of the composition.

After he had emancipated himself from the Rossinian influence, his style became his own; and although, from the precipitation with which he wrote, many feeble operas have been produced, the elevation of his ideas, the richness of his orchestral and choral writings, and the spontaneity and freshness of his melodies, have been proved in divers lyrical gems. He has been known to score an opera in 24 hours, a period scarcely sufficient for the mere manual labour of writing down the notes. He fell into the hands of Barbaja, the sordid operatic specu-



THE LATE SIGNOR DONIZETTI.

lato, who made him write so many operas in one year, paying him barely the necessities of life for his tremendous labours.

Donizetti's debut was during the Rossinian ascendancy, after the schools of

Cimarosa, Paisiello, Sacchini, Meyer, &c., had had their day; but his genius finally triumphed, and Mercadante, Pacini, Vaccai, the Riccis, &c., had little chance against his deserved popularity.

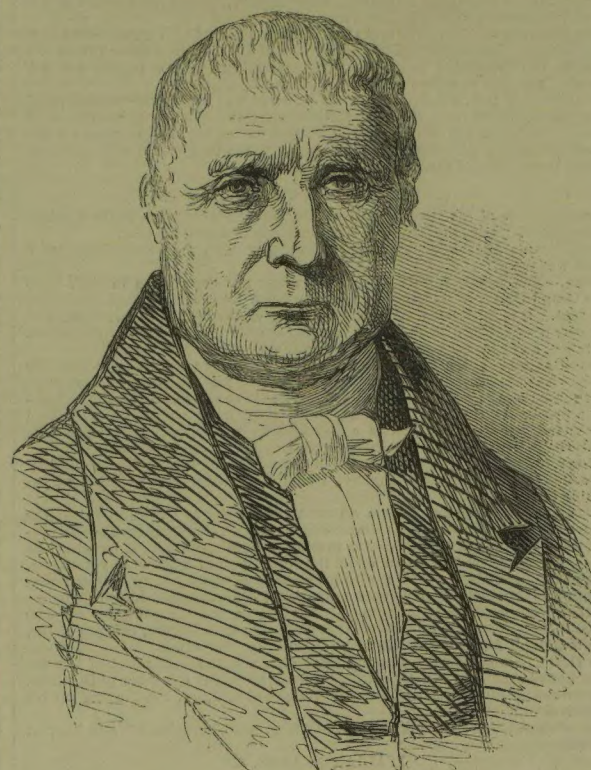
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

From intelligence just received from the United States we are informed that the death of this remarkable man took place on the morning of Wednesday, the 29th ult., at his residence, No. 585, Broadway, New York. He had, within a few months, reached his eighty-fifth birth-day. His life has been a most eventful one—from the time of his landing in New York, a common steerage passenger—a poor, uneducated boy—to his accumulation of a fortune scarcely second to that of any individual on the globe; and that by projects which have become identified with the history of his country, and which will perpetuate his name for many ages to come.

John Jacob Astor was born in July, 1763, in the village of Waldorp, near Heidelberg, in the Duchy of Baden, Germany. His father was a very worthy man, and held the office of bailiff. At the age of eighteen years Astor, on the eve of leaving his home for a foreign land, resolved to be honest and industrious, and never to gamble. In March, 1784, he landed in America, a steerage passenger, having sailed from London in November, and been detained by the ice three months. On his voyage he became acquainted with a fellow-countryman of his, a furrier, who induced Mr. A. to learn this art. The main portion of Mr. Astor's property at this time consisted of seven flutes from his brother's manufactory, at London, which, with a few other articles of merchandize, he sold, and invested the small proceeds in furs, and commenced learning the fur-trade in Gold-street, New York, by beating skins. He was soon after engaged as clerk in the fur establishment of Robert Bowne, a good old Quaker, who prized Mr. Astor very much for his untiring industry and fidelity. Subsequently, by the aid of a few thousands from his brother Harry, a rich Bowery butcher, he engaged in business for himself, associated with the late Cornelius Heyer.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, and other posts being in possession of a foreign power, a serious embarrassment was thrown in the way of the fur-trade. Soon after Mr. Astor entered the business, in 1794-5, these posts were surrendered, when, contemplating the great opportunity offered to him, he said, "Now I will make my fortune in the fur-trade." His predictions were verified. Astor, with an industry and sagacity unparalleled, improved his opportunity, and after the lapse of six years, during the first year of the present century, he had amassed something like 250,000 dollars. By the natural cause of accumulation, this sum, at the present time, and without losses, would have amounted to 6,000,000 dollars—but in Mr. Astor's hands it has increased to more than five times that amount.

Nine years later, at the age of forty-five, Mr. Astor founded the American Fur Company, for the purpose of competing with the powerful British Associations, which were in a fair way to monopolize the traffic in furs throughout the Northern and South-Western portions of our Continent. The outposts of this new company stretched into new and hitherto untrodden fields, and secured the richest spoils of beaver, otter, and buffalo. The projection and establishment of this company did not, however, satisfy his gigantic intellect. He now set about his grand project of the Astoria settlement, to establish a series of forts along the Pacific Ocean and on the Columbia River, in connection with the United States Government, and thus monopolize the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. The first post, Astoria, was established in 1810, by a party of sixty men under the command of Mr. W. P. Hunt. This settlement, which was destined to be the commercial emporium of the Northern Pacific, was to be supplied with commodities from New York, and the same vessel was also to convey supplies to the Russian trading settlements farther north, and receive furs in exchange. With the furs from the Russian posts and from Astoria she was to proceed to Canton, then the best



THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASTOR, OF NEW YORK.

market for furs, and return home with teas, silks, and nankeens. The *Tonguin*, the first, and the *Lark*, the third vessel, despatched for Astoria, were lost; yet notwithstanding, the enterprise would not have failed, had not Astoria been sold to the agents of the British North-West Fur Company, through the treachery of one of Mr. Astor's partners, a Scotchman named M'Dougal. Astoria had to struggle through many difficulties in consequence of being captured during the late war; and, just as peace was declared, and as it was to be restored, it was wrenched from Mr. Astor's hands by the treachery of his partner.

Astoria, it will be recollected, is engraved in the second volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 43, Feb. 25, 1842; at which time considerable in-



BOAT FOR HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

terest was attached to the settlement, as portion of the Oregon country, the limits of which were then disputed by the British and American Governments.

From the time of the establishment of the American Fur Company, Mr. Astor became largely engaged in commerce. His ships—freighted with furs for France, England, Germany, and Russia—and with peltries, ginseng, and dollars for China—now ploughed every sea to receive these products of the New World, and exchange them for the valuable commodities of the Old. During a good portion of his active life he resided in a large house in the lower part of Broadway, and

lived in a style of princely magnificence. His house was furnished with the richest plate, and his apartments adorned with works of art, among which was a Cupid by Mignard, which was regarded as a work of rare merit, and for which Astor paid a princely sum.

Notwithstanding the magnitude and success of Mr. Astor's business operations, yet the greatest source of his wealth has resulted from the increased value of real estate consequent on the continued growth of New York. At an early day he was wont to convert two-thirds of his annual gains into real estate, not

one foot of which he ever mortgaged. In this mode, together with the continually increasing value of real estate in this city, he multiplied his wealth far beyond the natural accumulation by the ordinary interest, and hence too the bulk of his property. Mr. Astor had vast tracts of land in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other parts of the West, the prospective value of which is very great. The greater portion of his property is in real estate and mortgage in New York. The estimates of the value of his property are various; those knowing his affairs best placing it at 30,000,000 dollars, and some as high even as 50,000,000 dollars. His income on a moderate estimate must have been of late 2,000,000 dollars a year, or 166,000 dollars a month, which is about 41,500 dollars a week, 5760 dollars a day, 240 dollars an hour, and 4 dollars a minute. Mr. Astor some time since made a donation of 350,000 dollars for a library in New York, the interest of which is to be expended in employing agents to purchase books, and in the erection of a building.

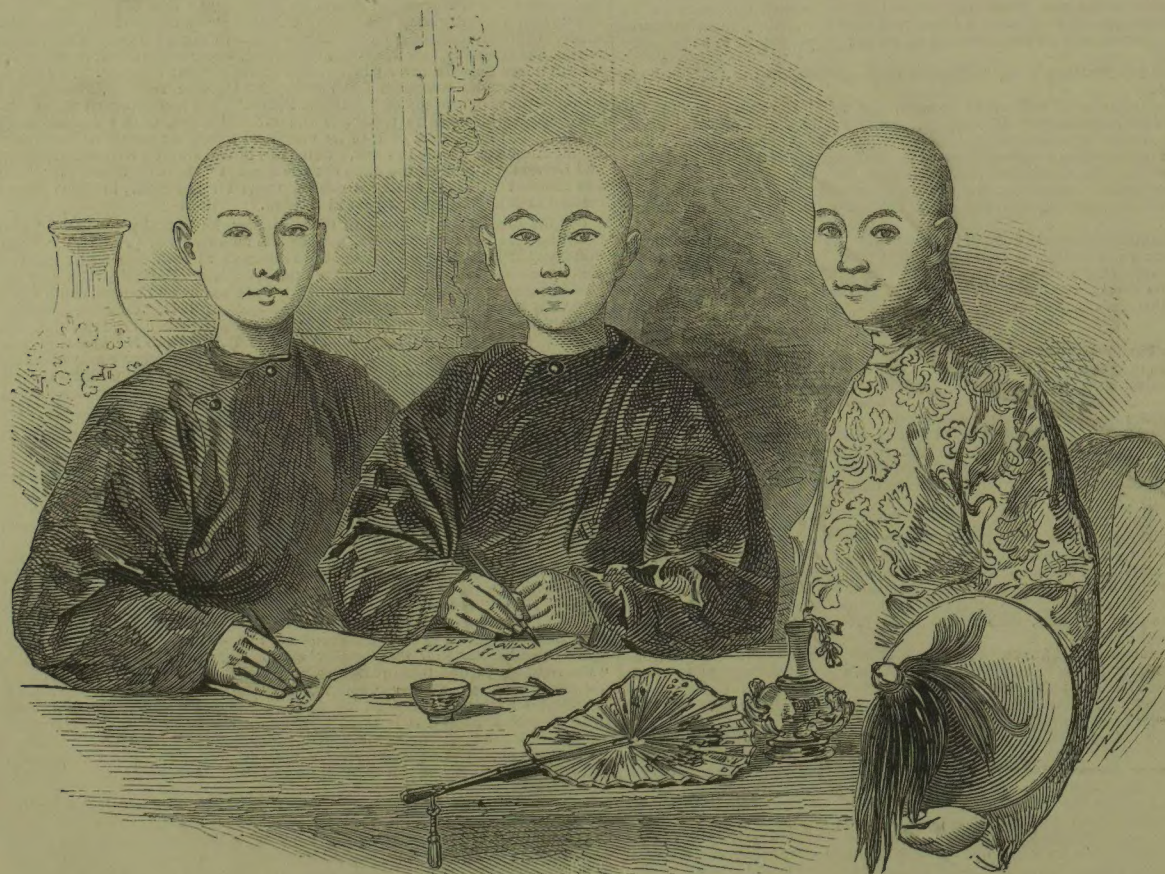
Mr. Astor has left two sons, Wm. B., and one who has been imbecile from his birth; one of his daughters became the Countess of Rumpff, deceased at Paris; another (deceased) was married to Mr. Bristed, an Englishman, author of a work on the *Resources of America*, and now a clergyman at Bristol, R. I. A grandson, Charles Bristed, is at the University of Cambridge.

BOAT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE Prince of Wales is about to be initiated in the manly and healthful exercise of rowing; for which purpose a new and beautiful single-scuttling boat is now being constructed for his Royal Highness, on the latest and most improved principles, by the Messrs. Searle, her Majesty's boat-builders, of Stangate-street, near Westminster-bridge. The skiff is a complete model of the boats used by gentlemen on the Thames, and a fine specimen of workmanship. It is 20 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and is built of the finest bird's-eye maple, with mahogany linings, sax-boards, and thwarts. The spaces between the timbers are filled with a material said to be considerably more buoyant than cork; it is, in fact, a perfect life-boat in miniature. The cushion on which his Royal Highness will sit to pull his sculls is also stuffed with this material, and which, it is affirmed, will prevent the possibility of the little craft sinking. The minor appointments are of an elegant and tasteful description, and in perfect keeping with the general appearance of the boat, which has been inspected at Messrs. Searle's upper premises, near Lambeth Palace, by most of the members of the Oxford and Cambridge and other aquatic clubs, who have expressed their admiration of its perfect build and equipments. It is stated to be intended as a present for his Royal Highness from the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, or one of the members of that Society.

CHINESE YOUTHS.

WITHOUT speculating on the importance of the results which may possibly arise from the visit of these young men to this country, what has already actually occurred is sufficient to make them objects of considerable interest. They were born in a heathen land, and of heathen parents; but, being brought under the tuition of a Christian teacher, the Rev. Dr. Legge, then at the head of the Anglo-Chinese College in Malacca, they contracted such a regard for him, and formed such an estimate of the instructions he imparted, as to willingly leave their connexions and native place to continue the advantages enjoyed under his teaching. While Dr. Legge filled the situation already named, in connexion with the London Missionary Society, the two elder, namely, Lee Kim-in and Song Hoot-kien, were taken by their parents to the school of the college. The youngest, Ung Mun-sou, or, as abbreviated, A-sou, came under his care in a more remarkable manner. On Dr. Legge one day visiting some districts in the vicinity of the institution over which he presided, the boy, who was in charge of some buffa-



CHINESE YOUTHS RECENTLY INTRODUCED TO THE QUEEN.

loes, was pointed out to him as a suitable object for the benevolence of the Society for which he was acting, he being bereaved of his parents, and his friends not being able to do much for him. The boy being called, expressed his willingness to change his situation, and, the matter being adjusted with his employer, he was adopted by the Doctor, under whose kind care he has ever since remained, excepting a portion of his time subsequently to their arrival in this country.

In 1842, Hong-Kong was ceded to the British, and, in consequence, the Mission was removed, in the year following, from Malacca to that island. Dr. Legge was desirous of taking with him the six promising boys forming his first class; but their parents were inexorable, and he bid them farewell; but when he had been settled in Hong-Kong about twelve months, he heard that several of his pupils were unhappy at the suspension of their education, and would gladly join him there, if they could be received. On hearing this, he wrote to a Chinese friend in Singapore, giving instructions that, if the report were true, they might be forwarded to him; and he, in answer, had the pleasure of receiving Lee Kim-lin and Song Hoot-kiem, who, by taking a voyage of about two thousand miles, gave a practical proof of their attachment and confidence.

In 1845, Dr. Legge was compelled by the state of his health, to think of returning for a time to England, and put it to these youths whether they would like to accompany him, and so continue their education. To this proposal they assented, and arrived here in April, 1846; within a month after which they were domiciled under the roof of Dr. Legge's father, at Huntly, in Scotland, where they regularly attended the parish school, their general and religious education being superintended by the Rev. Mr. Hill, who testifies to their conduct being such as to endear them to their teachers and school companions, and to make them generally beloved in the town. Their progress in their several studies was quite satisfactory; their behaviour uniformly correct, and their acquirements in scriptural knowledge such as to make them appear proper subjects for Christian baptism, for which they applied, and the ceremony was performed at Huntly on the 15th of October last, by Dr. Legge and Mr. Hill; the formula being pronounced in Chinese by the former, and in English by the latter. There was a very large assembly of persons on the occasion, and the effect has been described as most impressive.

For about three months these interesting strangers have been located in Brompton, where they have continued their application to such branches of learning as have been deemed likely to qualify them for usefulness in the spheres contemplated for them, Lee Kim-lin having evinced considerable talent for drawing, in which he has for a few weeks been instructed, and in which he has made surprising progress. While in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, their deportment has been such as to obtain the regard of those with whom they have associated; and the friends of Missions have been highly gratified by the proof afforded in the piety and intelligence displayed by them, that their efforts on the behalf of China have not been in vain.

The subjects of this brief notice are now returning, full of purposes and plans for benefitting their countrymen; and it is hoped that, after further preparation in the Theological Seminary in Hong-Kong for the Christian Ministry, they may be very useful in propagating Christianity among the vast population of China, to which they, as Chinamen, will have free access through the length and breadth of the land, while the labours of our foreign Missionaries are limited to those places opened by the arrangements with our Government.

In addition to these fruits of Missionary operations is the case of a Chinese nurse in the family of Dr. Legge, who, after giving the most satisfactory evidence of conversion to Christianity, was, on the first Sabbath of this month, publicly baptised by him, at Trevor Chapel, Brompton, and partook of the Lord's Supper with the Church assembling there, and where the remarkable service created a very great sensation in the overflowing congregation collected on the occasion.

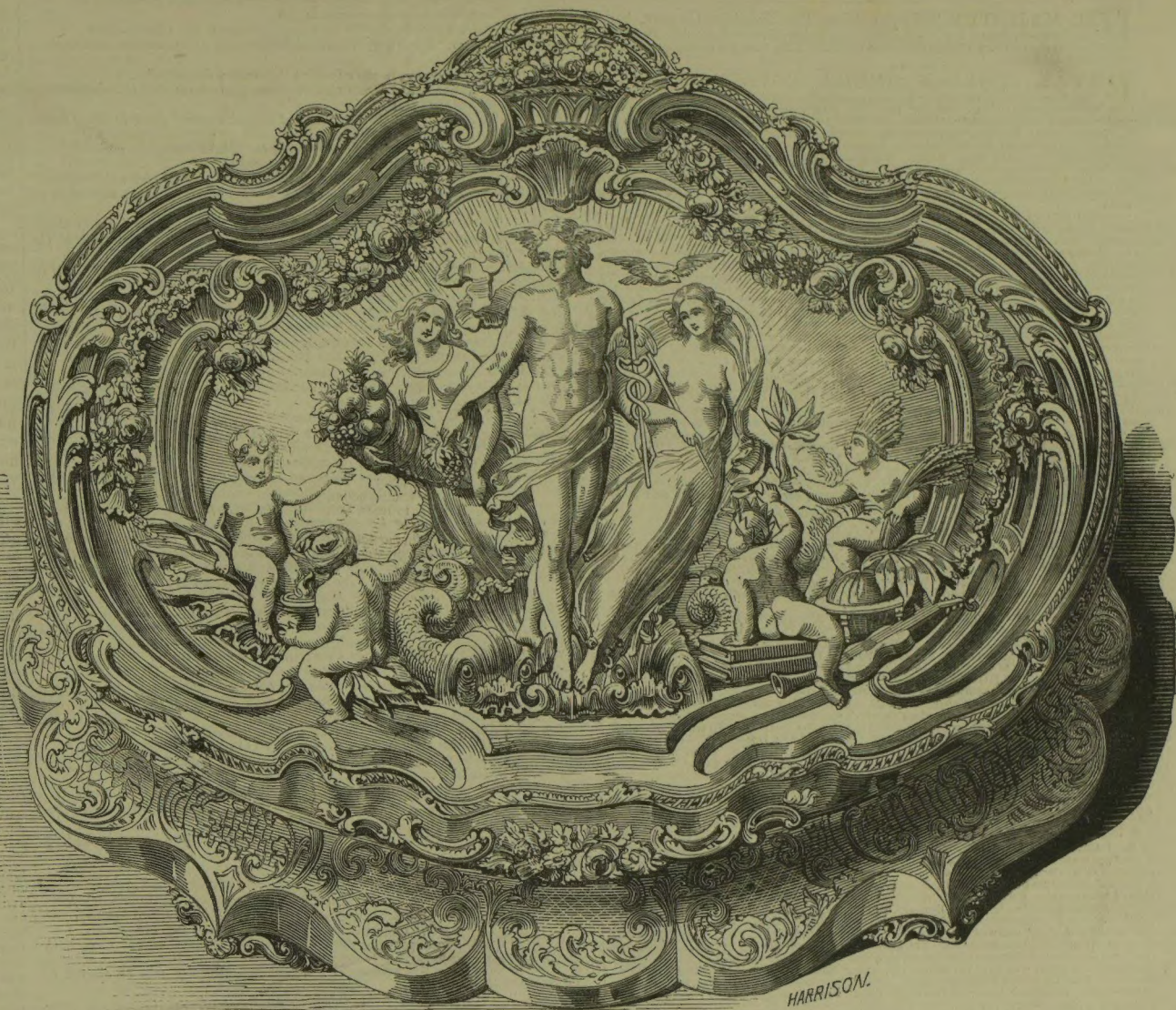
N.B.—In the Sketch, Song Hoot-kiem is the one on the left, Ung Mun-sou in the middle, and Lee Kim-lin to the right.

On Wednesday, the 9th of February, on his return to Hong-Kong, Dr. Legge, and the three Chinese converts, were presented to her Majesty the Queen, and to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, by the Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth. Both the Queen and the Prince evinced great interest in the Chinese youths, and asked many questions, which it was highly gratifying to Dr. Legge to answer. On retiring, Dr. Legge placed in the hands of the Prince a memorial explanatory of the objects of his mission, and descriptive of the Theological Seminary at Hong-Kong, for the training of native evangelists.

PRESENT TO MR. COBDEN, M.P.

ON Monday, a deputation of gentlemen had an interview with Mr. Cobden, at the Free Trade Club-house, in St. James's-square, for the purpose of presenting him with a Gold Box, purchased by subscription among the Commercial Travellers of the United Kingdom. Mr. Cobden having received the deputation in the library of the club-house, Mr. T. Whittard briefly addressed the hon. member, explaining that the fund for the purchase of the testimonial had been raised by small subscriptions from Commercial Travellers, who begged to present the same in token of their admiration of Mr. Cobden's triumphant exertions in the cause of Free Trade, as well as in gratitude for those signal services. The hon. member accepted the superb present with evident satisfaction, more especially, he said, as proceeding from a class of gentlemen with whom he had held sympathy and association since his first entrance into active life. He then adverted to the recent success of Free Trade principles, maintaining that but for such results the position of the country would be much more critical than it is at this moment. Mr. Cobden next alluded to the Association of the Liberal Members of the House of Commons just formed, for the furtherance of cheap Government and the equalisation of taxation; adding, however, that as yet no plan had been positively laid down. The hon. member reiterated his thanks for the Testimonial, which he greatly admired as a work of art; and the deputation then withdrew, highly gratified with the interview.

The testimonial is of very elegant design, and of upwards of 100 guineas value. The accompanying illustration is nearly of the actual size of the box, and shows the upper face of the lid, bearing an allegorical *tableau*, of the genius of Free Trade, attended by Peace and Plenty, and welcomed by the four quarters of the globe: the composition is graceful and pleasing; and the framework of the picture, with its floral enrichments, is beautifully executed. The design is cleverly continued around the depth of the box, the under side of which presents a series of decorated scutiform compartments, the central one bearing an engraving of the church of the village in Sussex at which Mr.



GOLD BOX PRESENTED BY COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS TO MR. COBDEN, M.P.

Cobden was born. This vignette, and the accompanying ornament, are very nicely engraved; and the whole work is highly creditable to the designers and manufacturers, Messrs. Elkinton, Mason, and Co. Within the lid is engraved the following inscription:—

“Presented to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., by a few members of the body of commercial travellers, as a testimonial of their esteem, and in grateful acknowledgment of his admirable and unwearied exertions in promoting the cause of Free Trade.”

The deputation consisted of Mr. W. Tilt, one of the treasurers of the subscription; Mr. T. Whittard, Mr. F. Molland, and Mr. C. R. Carter.

SURVEY OF THE METROPOLIS.

THOSE who have had time and inclination to look about them at all, during the stirring events of the last few weeks, will have seen strange and unusual operations going on at the same time here, to which the London eye is wholly unaccustomed; and to the minds of the more timid and inexperienced, kept daily in excitement with revolutions following revolutions, some connection may have been surmised between these mysterious doings and warlike preparations in anticipation of disturbance here. Nothing short of this would appear to warrant the liberty that has been taken with Westminster Abbey and some of our other churches, in putting up signal-houses on their towers, and posts like telegraphs on the tops of our houses; and the fact is quite confirmed with some by seeing men in red coats here and there, busy with tri-colour flags and curious-looking instruments. It is one of the most peaceful of operations that is proceeding, nevertheless; nothing more than the Survey of the Metropolis—the foundation of the great work of Sanitary Improvement. This survey is of more importance than would be generally supposed. Mr. Chadwick pointed out, at a recent Court of Sewers, the enormous advantages, in a pecuniary point of view, that would have resulted, had such a survey been executed some time ago. One would have thought that there had been surveys enough already; and so there have. The cost of many complete surveys has hitherto been expended in piecemeal

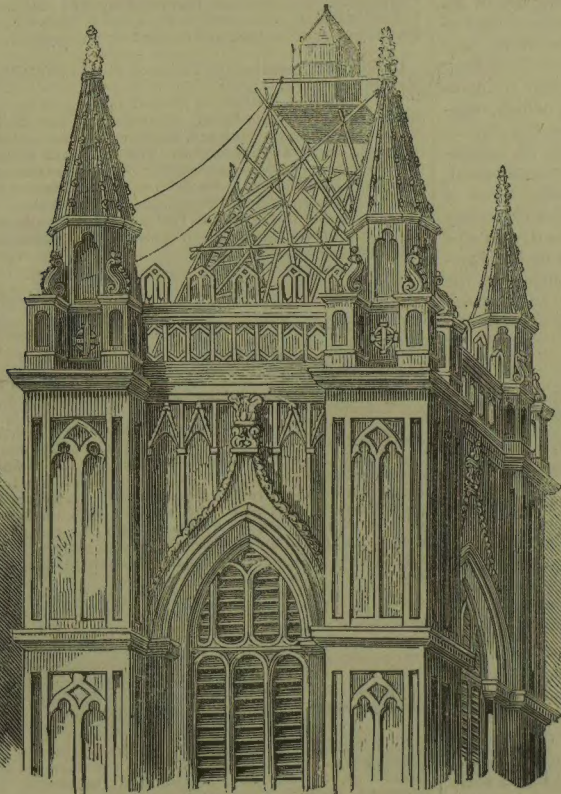
irresponsible work, in which no public confidence could be placed. It is now taken up as a whole, to be thoroughly and completely done; and we trust that no narrow, interested views will be allowed to interfere with the same course of proceeding as to the great works of improvement of which this survey is the base.

Our illustration shows the erection on one of the towers of Westminster Abbey, which most of our London readers will recognise. Similar little buildings are to be seen also on St. Luke's and other towers of churches; and another is contemplated above the cross of St. Paul's. These are called “crows' nests,” and are built to contain the instruments for observing the telegraph-looking posts on the houses and different points in and around the metropolis, from which the triangulation is formed and the distances are calculated. Those who have been curious to watch the proceedings of the red-coated gentry in the streets, with their flags and chains, will have seen them also driving little copper bolts into walls, or cutting hieroglyphics on the pavement, as one is here seen very busily engaged. These are termed “black marks,” and serve to denote permanent points of the survey and levels, to which reference can at all times be made hereafter.

The body of men engaged in this service are the Sappers and Miners. They are a superior class of men of their order. Their work is executed in the most careful manner, and some of them, the most beautiful draughtsmen and mappers possible, common soldiers as they are. Colour-Sergeant Smith, who has charge of the London Survey, has been engaged in the most important works of the general survey of the kingdom, which, under the Ordnance department, has for years been carrying on, although these men are strangers in the streets of London. Welcome to them, we say, as harbingers of great and glorious changes, from which must spring much physical, and moral improvement of the people.



CUTTING THE “BLACK MARK.”



“CROW'S NEST” ON WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 27th, 1848, the Particulars of which will be duly announced.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—The Directors have the honour to announce that on TUESDAY next, APRIL 25th, 1848, will be performed, for the first time this season, Rossini's opera, LA DONNA DEL LAGO. Elena, Madame Grisi; Malcolm, Mdlle. Albou; Albina, Madame Bellini; Giacomo, V. Signor Mario; Douglas, Signor Marini; Rodrigo, Signor Tamburini; Cerano, Signor Lavia; Principal Bards, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Polini; Signor Solli; Signor Luigi Mei; Signor Corradini; and Signor Rovere, Conductor, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa. To conclude with the ballet of LE DIABE A QUATRE. The principal characters by Mdlle. Flora Fabiani, Mdlle. Melina Marmet, Mdlle. Thierry, Mdlle. Honore, Mdlle. O'Brien, Mdlle. Leopoldine Brusi, Mdlle. Celeste Stephan, M. Goutier, M. Palmer, and M. reth.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, THURSDAY next, APRIL 27.—The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera have the honour to announce, that a Grand Extra Performance will take place Thursday next, April 27, on which occasion will be performed, for the second time this season, Mozart's Opera, IL DON GIOVANNI, with the combined effect of the Triple Orchestra and Double Chorus. Donna Anna, Mdlle. Grisi; Zerlina, Mdlle. Persiani; Elvira, Mdlle. Corbali; Don Ottavio, Mdlle. Signor; Don Giovanni, Signor; Leporello, Mdlle. Signor; Masetto, Mdlle. Signor; Il Commendatore, Mdlle. Signor; To conclude with a Divertissement, in which all the principal Artists of the Ballet will appear, viz.:—Mdlle. Flora Fabiani, Mdlle. Melina Marmet, Mdlle. Thierry, Mdlle. Laugher, Mdlle. Leopoldine Brusi, Mdlle. Celeste Stephan, Mdlle. Honore, and Mdlle. Wuthier.

Admission to the Box, 5s. to the New Amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 5s. The Performances will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, Stalls and Boxes (for the Night or Season), to be obtained at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open from 11 till 5 o'clock; and at the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO OF M. LAFONT.—M. LAFONT begs respectfully to announce that his BENEFIT, and last night but two of his engagement, will take place at the opening of the Theatre, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 26, on which occasion will be revived (for that night only) the celebrated Play of LE CHEVALIER DE ST. GEORGES. Le Chevalier, M. Lafont; le Baron, M. Montalant; Madame de Pelede, Madame de Pelede; Jean, M. Lafont; and the Duke, M. Lafont. In addition to which will be presented (also for that night only) the popular Vaudeville of JEAN; ou, LE MAUVAIS SUJET. Jean, M. Lafont. With other Entertainments. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

ROBERT HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to announce that the celebrated Robert-Houdin (of the Palais Royal, Paris) is engaged to present a limited number of his extraordinary SOIREE'S FANTASTIQUES, at the St. James's Theatre, which will be commenced on TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 2nd, and continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening. Full particulars will be duly announced. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—CIRQUE NATIONAL DE PARIS.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.—The Public is respectfully informed that the performances of the Cirque National de Paris will positively terminate on the 13th of May, the whole of the troupe being obliged to return to France immediately after that date. On MONDAY, April 25, during the week, the Entertainments will be of the most unique and extraordinary character, the programme containing a selection of performances distinguished for brilliancy and effect, superior to any that have been hitherto produced in this country. Among the various novelties selected for the occasion, the following will be submitted to the public for the first time:—"The Festival of Flowers," a Grand Quadrille Ballet, by Mdlle. Caroline, Mdlle. Florentine, and Mdlle. Louise; "Le Pas des Grosses Tetes," by M. Hermann, Newsoms, and Andre; "The Crown and the Cross," by M. Leclair; "Rognolet et Passe-Carreau," by M. Newsoms, Siegrist, and Bessin; "The Vanishing Clown," by M. Auriol and assistants. GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES will be given on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—Acting Manager, Mr. EUGENE MACARTHY.

ATLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.—First Appearance these five years of the celebrated Mr. VAN AMBURGH and his unequalled collection of Trained Animals, amongst which will be found the greatest novelty ever seen, a Black Tiger, the first ever known to mingle with other animals, and has hitherto been considered untamable. On MONDAY, APRIL 24th, will be presented, first time, a Grand Romantic Spectacle, written by Bayard Burnard, Esq., expressly to introduce Mr. Van Amburgh in his astounding performance, founded upon a passage in Eugene Sue's celebrated novel of the "Wandering Jew," and will be produced under the title of MOORE, THE BEAST TAME. Around Eugene Moore, Van Amburgh, the Spectacle will be succeeded by an incomparable routine of Mr. Batty's Scenes of the Arena, in which Signor Chiarini and Mdlle. Marietta Orsingo, from Italy, will have the honour of making their first appearance. The Entertainments will conclude with a Favourite Farce. During the recess, the Theatre has been entirely re-decorated. Box-office open from Eleven till Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

THEATRE ROYAL SADLER'S WELLS.—LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, April 24, 25, and 26, Mr. Love will present his Entertainments, with New Costumes and Appearances, entitled LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS. To be followed by his last new and highly successful entertainment, the WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING; or, the Bitter Bitten. In the course of the performance will introduce his celebrated Scene in a Dentist's Shop, with the interesting surgical operation of tooth-drawing, representing at the same time a number of visible and invisible persons; with other entertainments. Welsh Harp, Roberts; Piano-forte, May. Doors open at Half-past Seven; begin at Eight.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, Regent-street, is now RE-OPENED, with GREAT ADDITIONS. The new Theatre, with its galleries, is capable of containing one thousand five hundred visitors.—Specimens of Art-Manufactures are greatly increased in number and interest. Variety and great improvements have been effected in the Optical Department. Popular Lectures by Dr. Ryan and Dr. Bachofner, on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. A Description of the Deposits of the Devonian System, by Mr. H. De la Beche, Esq., F.R.S., &c. The Music will be conducted by Dr. Wallis. Open daily from Eleven till Five; and in the Evenings, including Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten. Admission, 1s.; Sch.ols, Half-price.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—On FRIDAY, MAY 12th, will be repeated Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ELIJAH; and on FRIDAY, MAY 19, will be performed Handel's Oratorio, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. The Band and Chorus will consist of about 500 persons. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each. The Organ by Mr. Purcell. To commence at Half-past Five. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

SACRED CONCERTS (Sixth Series).—Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street.—THE FOURTH and LAST CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, in which the Choir, Miss Steele, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Machin will take part, with the usual Chorus. A Quartet of Mendelssohn will be performed for the First Time, and Selections from the Works of Handel, Purcell, Beethoven, Neukomm, &c. The Organ by Miss Mounsey. To commence at Half-past Five. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

MR. GEO. CASE begs to announce that it is his intention to give a series of FOUR SOIREE'S MUSICALES, at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street, on WEDNESDAYS, MAY the 3rd, 17th, and 31st, and JUNE 14th, for the purpose of affording Amateurs and admirers of the Concertina an opportunity of hearing works of the First Masters performed on TWO, FOUR, and TWELVE CONCERTINAS.—Programmes, with full particulars, to be obtained at Mr. Case's, 51, Great Corn-street, Russell-square, and at the principal music-sellers.

PRINCESS'S CONCERT ROOMS.—Miss AUGUSTA PURCELL'S FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26th. Vocalists: Mesdames Weiss, Rosalia Lanza, Ricci, E. Turner, Rowland, Isabella Taylor, A. Purcell, and Sara Flower; Messrs. Leffler, E. L. Hime, Weiss, B. Frodsham, and Streton. Instrumentalists: Miss Blinfield Williams, Messrs. Viotti Collins, W. Layland, G. Collins, and E. Sidney Pratt. Conductors: Signor Negri and M. Lavenu. Tickets to be obtained at all the principal Music Shops.

WHITTINGTON CLUB CONCERTS.—THE FIRST CONCERT will take place at the CLUB-HOUSE, 189, STRAND, on MONDAY, 24th APRIL. Director, Mr. Carte. Conductor, Mr. T. H. Severn. Vocalists, Miss Miran, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. Sina Reeves. Instrumentalists, Mr. Lasarus, Mr. Westlake, and Mr. Severn, who will perform Mozart's Trio in E flat. A body of practical Madrigalists will execute a selection of old Madrigals and four-part Songs. Books of words, with Analytical Observations upon the Compositions, will be printed, and sold at Sixpence each.—Further particulars to be obtained at the Offices, 189, Strand. G. H. YAPP, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, MAY 1st, at their Gallery, PALL-MALL EAST. Open each Day from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. GEORGE FRIPP, Secretary.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.—Visitors are admitted WITHOUT ORDERS, on the payment of SIXPENCE each on MONDAYS, and of ONE SHILLING each on the four following days. Children under twelve years of age, on the payment of Sixpence each, on all days, except those of Promenades. By Order of the Council, D. W. MITCHELL, Sec.

THE GENOA CRUCIFIX.—This large and beautiful IVORY STATUE was obtained at great expense from Italy. Artists and connoisseurs are unanimous in their admiration. Unique in size, execution, and remarkable origin, it affords a rare opportunity, especially to the untravelled, to contemplate and examine a first-class Work of Art. Portrait and Life of the self-taught Artist-Monk, FRA CARLO PRESENTI, given to each visitor.—COSMORAMA ROOMS, 209, Regent-street. Admission, 1s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 23.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 24.—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 25.—Easter Tuesday. Princess Alice Maud born 1843. The Duchess of Gloucester born 1776.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 2h. 20m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 27.—The Sun rises at 4h. 41m., and sets at 7h. 14m. The length of the day is 14h. 33m.
FRIDAY, 28.—Day breaks at 2h. 14m., and Twilight ends at 9h. 42m.
SATURDAY, 29.—The Moon and Saturn are near together.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 29.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 3/4	6 1/2	6 4/5	7 1/2
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. L." cannot take with him a better guide than Cliffe's "Book of South Wales," or Henington's "Panorama of North Wales."
"J. H. H."—A. can recover of B. payment of the notes when due.
"F. D. D."—The leaning tower of Pisa remained in statu quo after last year's earthquake.
"A. Z."—5s. 6d. is the customary charge for binding a volume of our Journal. We have not lately heard of the "office" question.
"A Subscriber" had better take the opinion of the Secretary to the General Post-Office.
"J. G." Hackney, before he disputed the validity of our statement as to the original Magna Charta, should have consulted some better authority than that he names; Thomson's elaborate "Essay on the Charter," for instance.
"T. A." Brook-street.—The letter has been forwarded.

"Toby."—The Christian and surname in full.
"J. M. C."—"Harry Lorrequer" is the nom litteraire of Mr. Charles Lever.
"A Correspondent." Garstang, is thanked for the Sketch; but we have not room to insert it.
"An Enquirer."—See Benjamins's book on "Artificial Memory."
"A Correspondent."—Inclose the address cards in separate envelopes, and then inclose them in one addressed to the husband.
"M." and "E."—Mr. Dickens wrote his "Pickwick Papers" prior to his "Oliver Twist."
"W. G."—Say Wednesday, May 10, for seeing the New House of Lords.
"M. J. F."—Read Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection."
"Simon Jonas," "A Dunce," "A Loyalist," "J. P. H.," "Pall Mall," "Theodore," "Imberbis," "Hudibras."—Your inquiries are not of a class to be replied to in our Journal.
"A. H. A."—Stamford.—Pollok's poetry, though rife with splendid imagery, lacks the taste and refinement of the verse of Campbell, who must be considered the greater poet.
"A Cantab."—Gabriel and Dolly Varden, and Simon Tappertit, are characters in Mr. Dickens's story of "Barnaby Rudge," in "Master Humphrey's Clock."
"C. H."—Lindley's "School Botany," price 5s. 6d.
"S. S. S."—Surrey's "French Pronouncing Dictionary," price 10s. 6d.
"E. H. A."—Waterford, is thanked. We have not room for the lines.
"A. O. H."—Succinea.—We do not interfere in disputes of card-playing.
"Ignoramus."—Say the Bedford or New Hummums Hotel, Covent Garden.
"A Bed."—We do not interfere in wagers.
"Bon Accord."—Our large "View of London," in 1842, may be had by order. Price 1s.
"Q. Q." and "R. R."—Yours are questions for solicitors.
"J. O. H. N."—We have a file of the Globe and Traveller at Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-street, for a trifling charge.
"A Correspondent."—We have not room for your letter to the Archbishop.
"G. K."—The "Agricultural and Industrial Journal" is published by McGlashan, Dublin, and Oyle and Co., London.
"A Subscriber."—Bicester. The story of the Art-Union print, of the "Prisoner of Gisors," is briefly this: In the old prison at Gisors, in Normandy, was discovered on one of the dungeon walls, a rough carving of the Crucifixion, probably executed with a nail by some prisoner, all traces of whose name and existence have been lost. Wehner, the painter of the picture, has represented the prisoner with a nail in one hand and a large stone in the other, occupied at the work.
"B."—The picture of "The Heart's Misgivings," by Frank Stone, represents a girl pouring her tale of love into the ear of a youth, who is paying much more attention to the hawk on his fist, than to the honeyed words of the maiden; and hence the title.
"Builder."—We do not remember to have seen any work on Organ Building; but there is a practical paper on the subject in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."
"Italo."—We cannot spare time to inquire into the ages and heights of singers.
"Clericus," and "Subscriber," near Sudbury, are thanked. Arrangements are made for the Views suggested.
"Egmont," Exon.—The separation can only be by divorce.
"R. Z." Bristol.—See the "Annual Register" of 1815.
"D." Norwich.—Ollendorf's "German Grammar" is nine shillings; Key, four shillings and sixpence.
"French," Ipswich.—Apply to Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.
"A Subscriber."—Mr. C. Aston Key's address is No. 18, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.
"An Old Subscriber," Halifax.—The "Guide to the Isle of Man" may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
"J. K." Ashford.—We cannot assist you.
"Anything."—The parody is smart, but we have not room to print it.
"Flyd."—Beeswing won the Ascot Gold Cup in 1842.
"W. L. M."—The population of Ireland, by the Census of 1841, was 8,175,238.
"J. J. D."—If there be any secret beyond the title-page, we do not know it.
"A Subscriber."—The news of the inspection of the Wellington Troop of W. S. Y. C. at Mynehead Court, did not reach us in time.
"A Constant Reader."—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy will be opened in about a fortnight.
"Dominica."—Mr. P. Thompson, Commercial Road East, Limehouse, constructs wooden houses for emigrants.
"S. P. H." Boston, U.S.—We shall be glad to receive Sketches of any events in your locality.
"T. B." Cromer.—We regret that we have not room.
"A Lover of Truth."—Received.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1848.

The present week has been both a busy and an alarming one at Paris. A minority in the Provisional Government—composed of M. Ledru-Rollin, whose violence and indiscretion are extreme; of M. Louis Blanc, less violent, but equally dangerous; and of M. Albert, the soi-disant workman, who is impregnated with Communism to such an extent as to render him a most unsafe colleague for men who do not expect to realise the Millennium either in 1848 or 1858—have acted upon the Clubs of Paris, and caused a large assemblage of the working classes. The object of the assemblage was to overawe and weaken the Government, and, as a necessary consequence, to bring about the forcible dismissal or the involuntary resignation of M. de Lamartine, M. Marrast, M. Garnier Pagès, M. Crémieux, and M. Dupont de l'Eure. Aided by a man named Blanqui, who seems to be ambitious of the renown of the great Diogenes of the first Revolution—the infamous Marat—they succeeded in their attempt so far as to create an agitation amongst the people, and assemblages of the discontented, much greater than have been exhibited on any occasion since the memorable 24th of February.

But the middle classes of Paris, and a large portion of the workmen, are not Communists. They have no idea of a community of goods, wives, dwellings, &c. They like their own earnings and their own homes; and have no liking for such an organization of labour as would equalise the condition of all classes by reducing them all to the level of the same destitution. They are, moreover, weary of constant alarms, and desire order above all things. At the sound of the *rappel*, this class turned out as speedily, as vigorously, and as numerously as our special constables did on the 10th of April, and made a counter-demonstration in support of M. Lamartine and his section of the Government, so much more formidable than that of the Communists, that the latter have been somewhat roughly and painfully, but decisively convinced of their weakness. Another result of these *émeutes* has been the re-introduction of the regular army into Paris—a large force, which, supported by the middle classes, will effectually repress the insane efforts of the Communists to coerce the Government. M. Ledru-Rollin and his friends will probably continue in the Government, for there is no machinery but that of force to dispossess them of their offices; and it would not be wise to resort to this extremity with them; the more especially as one of the first cares of the approaching National Assembly will be the constitution of the Executive. Altogether, the cause of order has gained largely by the events of the week; and the mad theorists have received a check which will tend to their own advantage, as well as to that of the people whom they misled.

SOME people give Lord Brougham the credit of being a tolerably good lawyer; and, although his correspondence with M. Crémieux shows his ignorance both of French and English law, as regards the effecting of the letters of naturalisation for which he applied to the Provisional Government, there is reason to believe that his Lordship is not always wrong when he attempts to explain the law of this country. During the debates on the Reform Bill the Duke of Wellington corrected his law upon a well-known point—the legality or illegality of large public meetings; but, in spite of this, and some other blunders, his Lordship has managed to retain some reputation as a lawyer among the general body of the public. The legal profession, it is true, have been very loud, and, indeed indignant, in their denial of any rightful claim on his part to be considered a first-rate, or even safe lawyer; but all parties agree that his Lordship is sometimes right, even on subjects connected with his own profession. One of these occasions seems to have occurred on Wednesday. If his Lordship's interpretation of the state of the law is a correct one in the matter referred to, it is a state of the law which should immediately be remedied. Mr. Smith O'Brien, as most people know, made a very foolish and treasonable

speech in Parliament, on his return from Paris to solicit the aid of the French Government in revolutionising Ireland—a speech which was greeted with more hootings, hissings, and groans of disapprobation than were ever before heard within the walls of Parliament. Mr. Smith O'Brien was, if Lord Brougham's law be correct, privileged to speak this treason to the House of Commons; but any newspaper—daily or weekly—that printed that speech of Mr. O'Brien was liable to an indictment for high treason; as much so, said Lord Brougham, as if the editor, reporter, or proprietor of such newspaper had invented the speech himself for the purpose of sedition and revolution.

Lord Brougham was particularly emphatic upon the point; and, as we learn from the reports, looked up very significantly to the reporters' gallery, as if he hoped they would take the "salutary warning." All this is very lamentable. Indeed, the whole system or fiction by which the two Houses of Parliament tolerate rather than sanction the publication of their debates in the newspapers is unworthy the character of the Legislature. If publication be illegal, it has become so necessary that it should be immediately and formally made legal. If there be any doubts upon the legality of publication, the doubts should be forthwith removed. Of course, no Government would dare to punish a newspaper printer, reporter, or editor for publishing a true report of a speech in Parliament, however atrocious and treasonable the speech might be; but the very impossibility of such a prosecution should cause the amendment of the letter of the law; so as to reconcile it both with common-sense and ordinary justice. If newspaper proprietors, editors, and reporters are not privileged to report all the debates, they may resolve to publish no portion whatever of them. In that case, would not the whole value of Parliament, the whole ambition and usefulness of its members be reduced in the political thermometer from blood-heat to zero? It is bad policy in any country to make the law ridiculous—and, as Lord Brougham piques himself on being a law reformer, he has a good opportunity in this instance of gaining a little credit by showing his activity in amending the absurdities which he has pointed out.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

OSBORNE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at her Majesty's Marine residence, Osborne. At the Court the Right Rev. John B. Sumner, D.D., had an audience of the Queen, and did homage on being appointed Archbishop of Canterbury. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bishop of Norwich, Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony. The Right Rev. Dr. Hampden had an audience of her Majesty, and did homage on being appointed Bishop of Hereford. Secretary Sir George Grey and the Bishop of Norwich assisted at the ceremony. The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, the Postmaster-General, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse. The Archbishop of Canterbury was introduced, and was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. His Grace took his seat at the board. The Hon. William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting. The Queen gave audience to the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of Norwich and Hereford; the Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde; Earls of Auckland, Spencer, and Fortescue; Lords Campbell and Morpeth; Sir George Grey, and the Hon. William Bathurst, travelled from town to attend her Majesty's Court by a special train on the London and South-Western Railway, crossed from Gosport in the *Firefly* steam-packet, and arrived at Osborne at half-past twelve o'clock. A *déjeuner* was served to the noblemen and gentlemen present at the Court. At half-past three o'clock the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishops of Norwich and Hereford, and the Ministers and Officers of State present at the Council, took their departure from Osborne, and re-crossed to Gosport in the *Firefly* on their return to town. The Archbishop of Canterbury remained during Sunday on a visit to her Majesty.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert walked in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice took their usual pony and walking exercise in the forenoon on the sea beach, and her Royal Highness Princess Helena was taken an airing. The Archbishop of Canterbury took leave of her Majesty. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay also took his departure on his return to town.

On Monday afternoon the Queen took an airing in an open pony carriage, his Royal Highness Prince Albert driving. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia arrived at Osborne in the afternoon, on a visit to her Majesty. His Royal Highness was attended by the Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Minister. The Royal children took airings during the morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester visited their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge House. In the afternoon the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, left town for Kew.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal visitor, the Prince of Prussia, walked in the pleasure-grounds of Osborne. The Royal children took their usual airings on the beach.

It is her Majesty's intention to return to town on Tuesday, the 2d of May, to hold a Chapter of the Garter, the 4th, and a Court for the Investiture of the Knights of the Bath on Saturday, the 6th; and the first Drawing-room on Thursday, the 11th.

The christening of the Infant Princess is to take place on Saturday, the 13th.

Her Majesty's birth-day will be kept on Saturday, the 27th.

Her Majesty intends to give state balls on Friday, the 19th of May, and on Friday, the 16th of June; and a concert on Wednesday, the 31st of May.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock; viz., Thursday, May 11; Saturday, May 27, to celebrate her Majesty's birthday; and Friday, June 2, next. N.B. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars at the Drawing-room on the 27th of May next.

Her Majesty will hold a Levee, at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, the 17th of May next, at two o'clock.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 15th day of April, 1848—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—it is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer to Almighty God for the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity; and that such Form of Prayer be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Friday, the 21st day of April instant, and on the four Sundays following.—C. C. GREVILLE.

On Thursday morning the Prince of Prussia left Osborne at eleven o'clock, on his return to town.

The Duchess of Kent is to proceed to Gosport on this day (Saturday) by a special train from Nine Elms. The train will stop at Farnborough, to take up her Royal Highness's equipage, which will be forwarded to the Isle of Wight by steam-packet from Southampton. The *Fairy* will embark her Royal Highness at the Clarence-yard, and convey the Duchess to Osborne.

PRINCE METTERNICH.—His Serene Highness Prince Metternich, accompanied by his Princess, Prince Richard, the Baron Charles Hagel, and a numerous suite, arrived at the Blackwall Pier early on Thursday morning, by the General Steam Navigation Company's mail steamship *Rainbow*, from Rotterdam, and immediately proceeded to town.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH IN ST. PANCRAS.—On Sunday last a new temporary church, erected by means of the St. Pancras Church Building Fund, established for the purpose of extending church accommodation through that populous parish, was opened by permission of the Lord Bishop of London, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Vicar of St. Pancras, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. The church is dedicated to St. Mark, being situated in Princess's-terrace, Albert-road, Regent's-park. It contains six hundred sittings, of which one-fourth at least will be unappropriated and entirely free. A local committee has been formed for the promotion of church accommodation in this district, which already contains 504 houses and 3500 inhabitants. An eligible site for a permanent church has been obtained from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the church will be commenced with as little delay as possible. This is the fifth new ecclesiastical district which has been formed out of the parish of St. Pancras since Mr. Dale was presented to the vicarage in 1846, and others are in contemplation. For all these districts churches will be erected.

CONSECRATION OF ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, WHITECHAPEL.—On last Saturday morning the Lord Bishop of London consecrated the new church situate in Commercial-road, Whitechapel, in the presence of a large number of clergymen. There were also many persons of distinction present, composed principally of the congregation of St. George's, Albemarle-street, through whose contributions the church has been mainly erected. The Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed to the incumbency of the new church, and has received the license of the Bishop of London.

A Cabinet Council was held, on Wednesday, at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Earl of Auckland, Sir John Hobhouse, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Morpeth, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Council sat one hour.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

On Thursday Mr. Mitchell entered, with the Clerk of the Crown, two pleas in abatement to the indictment against him.

An officer of the Kilkenny Savings' Bank has decamped with £9000. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

In the principal towns there has been a most extensive run on the savings' banks during the week.

PAUPER PROCESSION.—A circular to the Poor Law Guardians and Masters of Workhouses within the metropolitan police districts, has been issued by the Commissioners of Police, acquainting them with the fact of a procession of paupers proposed to be paraded through the streets of the metropolis on Easter Monday by Mr. C. Cochrane, and requesting them to make known to those who might be disposed to take part in the procession "that Mr. Cochrane was acquainted, by a letter of the 28th March, in reply to his of the 27th on the subject, that the Secretary of State cannot receive the petition during the Easter week, but it would be received at any other time, if sent in the usual way, or with a deputation of only a small number of persons." The Commissioners further add "that they wish it should be made known, also, it will be their duty to enforce such regulations as may be required for keeping order, and preventing any obstruction in the streets or thoroughfares by a procession or assemblage of persons; and every person who wilfully disregards or does not conform himself to such regulations will be taken into custody immediately by the police; and all peaceable and well-disposed persons should be cautioned and enjoined not to join in any procession." A public meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the Temperance Hall, York-street, Westminster, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the paupers in the various workhouses of the metropolis. Mr. Charles Cochrane addressed the meeting at considerable length, and, in the course of his remarks, announced his determination, cost what it might, to be one of the deputation entrusted with the presentation of the petition to Sir G. Grey on Monday next.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

No details of the great fête at Paris on Thursday, had reached us up to last night. The enjoyment of the day was marred by the extreme unfavourableness of the weather, a severe continuous rain pouring down the whole morning. Up to five o'clock p.m., all passed off quietly, notwithstanding that there were upwards of 300,000 National Guards, and 5000 troops of the line present. In addition to the regular legions of the National Guard, the Guard Mobile, and several regiments of the line also took up positions on the Boulevards. From the Bastille to the Madeleine, upwards of three miles, the whole distance was occupied by these three kinds of troops. As the regiments of the line passed to their places, they were loudly cheered by the National Guards, and returned the compliment each time, though certainly not so energetically. The Guard Mobile also received them with acclamations, which were not very warmly responded to. Indeed, it was very generally remarked that the regular troops appeared to look slightly at the this new-formed body; and that both in the morning, and afterwards in the course of the day, when they passed each other, the regiments of the line, though tolerably cordial towards the National Guards, were cool, if not contemptuous, towards the Guard Mobile.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Duke of Brunswick has arrived at Rendsburg, where he was received with great joy; he will take the field against the Danes, at the head of his Brunswickers. Prince Radziwill and General Mallendorf are expected to command the Prussians. The Prussian cavalry have reached Rendsburg. Reports of the want of unanimity between the Prussian and Hanoverian generals, Colonel Von Bonin and General Halkett, as to the chief command, still prevail; 1400 more Prussian infantry have also arrived.

SWEDEN.

All the ministers who held portfolios at the commencement of the Diet have resigned, and their successors have been appointed. The new ministers are by no means men of tried political principles. They are men of high honour, but give no guarantee for the change of administration which is so universally desired. It is said that an army of observation is to be placed at Schonen.

RUSSIA.

The Russian consuls and consular agents in Paris and the various seaports of France have been commanded to remain at their posts for the protection of Russian subjects, especially in respect to commerce and navigation. His Majesty has likewise commanded that the French consuls and consular agents in Russia shall be recognised as hitherto.

ITALY.

A proposition has been presented to Pius IX. by Deputies from the different Italian States, demanding the establishment of an Italian Diet at Rome.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 15th inst. have come to hand. The French Provisional Government had demanded, it was said, that the Duc de Montpensier should be sent out of Spain. The Duke and Duchess were at Aranjuez, and were shortly to go to Seville.

INDIA.

Advices from India by the Overland Mail were received last evening (Friday). Their political contents are not important, and in commercial matters there was little alteration. We abridge the most interesting items of news from the summary of the *Bombay Times* of the 15th ult.

The Honourable the Governor returned from Scinde on board the *Ajdah* on the morning of the 3rd inst. He leaves for the Mahabuleswar hills about the 19th or 20th, and will remain there for a month, when he will return to the Presidency to receive his successor, Lord Falkland, expected to arrive about the 28th of April.

The Afghan Chiefs are, as usual, quarrelling with, and plundering and attacking each other. Another physico-geographical expedition has been organised, and instructed to proceed to Kumaon. Complaints are loud and general of the ill-treatment received by British merchants at Ava, at the hands of the King. Sir H. Blackwood quitted Maulmain on the 21st ult., to rejoin the *Fox*, at Amherst. He is said to have spoken favourably of that port as a site for a Dockyard. Tranquillity generally prevails throughout India.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER.—We engraved, a short time since, the Devon Silver Brooch manufactured for her Majesty, by Messrs. Ellis and Son, of Exeter. A few days since, Mr. Ellis, jun., had the honour of delivering at Osborne an elegant silver basket, ordered expressly by her Majesty. The basket is made of fine network, ornamented with scrolls. On one end are the Royal arms, admirably chased; and on the other a design of Exeter Cathedral, both surrounded by an embossed wreath of exquisite workmanship, and "V.R." engraved on a shield. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her approbation of the style in which it was finished.

ARTISTS' AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—This attractive representation will take place on Thursday next, at the St. James's Theatre, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The bill consists of the comedy of the "Heir-at-Law," and the farce of "Plot and Counterplot." The proceeds will be appropriated to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, founded in 1814, for the relief of Artists in Distress, as well as of their Widows and Orphans. It will be recollected that the former amateur dramatic performance at the above theatre enabled the artists materially to aid the efficiency of the institution; and we anticipate a similarly gratifying result from the performances of next Thursday. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; at 193, Strand; and of the stewards for the occasion.

The commercial Board of Stockholm has announced that in consequence of official advice respecting the sanitary condition of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, and the cessation of the cholera at Moscow, vessels arriving from the Finland and Russian harbours should cease to be subjected to quarantine.

BRITISH WORKMEN EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.—On Wednesday a vessel, chartered by the committee for the protection of British workmen expelled from France, left the river for Calais, where she will receive on board a number of English mechanics and labourers for conveyance to South Australia. The total amount subscribed towards this fund up to yesterday was about £3749 19s. Two thousand refugees have passed through London alone, the whole of whom have received assistance from the funds. The children of the British Orphan School, at Paris, have been brought over to England, and are temporarily located in the Orphan Asylum at Clapton and Hampstead, and at the St. Ann's Schools, Brixton.

THE JEWELS OF THE LATE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The *Nouveliste de Flandres* states that one of the ladies of honour of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, Princess of Saxe-Coburg, arrived at Bruges, three days ago, to examine the jewels lately found in possession of the person named Van Doorne, of that town. Most of them are said to be recognised as belonging to the Princess Clementine. What was at first taken for the eagle from the Imperial crown appears to be, in fact, an ornament presented to the Princess on her marriage, by her brother-in-law, the King of Portugal. Several of the stones of this ornament, which is of great value, are missing. Among the jewellery were also several articles of value, belonging to the Princess de Joinville.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MUNIFICENCE.—The Bishop of Durham has given the handsome sum of £500, in addition to a previous munificent donation of 1000 guineas, in aid of the fund for the rebuilding of the ancient chapel of St. Andrew's, at Bishop Auckland.

BEWLEY ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of the united boroughs of Bewley and Stourport, took place on Monday at the Town-hall. The election was occasioned by a Committee of the House of Commons declaring the last election void, in consequence of bribery and treating practised by the agents of both the candidates, and by their unseating the sitting member, Mr. T. J. Ireland (Conservative), for bribery and treating by agents. The candidates were the Hon. Spencer Lytton, brother to Lord Lytton, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Worcester, in the Liberal interest; and Lord Mandeville (Conservative), eldest son of the Duke of Manchester. The poll was closed on Wednesday, when the election was declared to have fallen upon Lord Mandeville, the votes being, for Mandeville, 171; for Lytton, 156; Majority for Mandeville, 15.

LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—The following programme has been published at Liverpool, by an Association recently established:—"The objects of the Association to consist in directing public opinion to the following principles:—1. A general retrenchment in the national expenditure. 2. The revision of the assessed taxes; of the malt tax; and of the excise and stamp duties. 3. The transfer to direct taxation of those imposts which interfere with the industry and limit the subsistence of the people. 4. The equitable apportionment of all needful taxation."—Persons desirous of enrolling their names as members are requested to signify the same to either of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Robertson Gladstone, Mr. A. H. Wylie, Mr. J. K. Jeffrey, Mr. E. Brodribb, Mr. Bean, Mr. John Smith.

THE "TOWN-HALL GUARD." is the title given to a portion of the constabulary force recently organised in Manchester. This body is regularly drilled, and is said to be already very expert in various military evolutions. It is intended to form these constables into "a permanent volunteer force" to consist of two companies, each of forty-eight rank and file, four captains, and eight lieutenants. Two senior captains are to command the force, which will thus muster in all a total of 122. Another similar body is about to be enrolled under the title of "The Corporation Guard."

ABBOTSFORD.—We understand that this celebrated mansion will shortly be occupied after the fashion of more prosaic places, it having been let to a Mr. Hope, a London merchant, a relation of the youthful proprietor. Whether this will interrupt the visiting to it, we cannot say. It was occupied for a short while by a family a few years ago, and two hours in the day were allowed for visitors at that time; and at present it is open from eight o'clock till dusk.

ARREST FOR PRINTING A POLITICAL PLACARD.—In the course of last week Messrs. Harrower and Brown, printers, Glasgow, were taken into custody by the authorities, for the printing of a placard headed "Threatened Revolution in London, which was extensively posted throughout the city in the course of the day previous, and which the police, by order of the magistrates, were busily engaged in tearing down from the walls on Monday. They underwent a lengthened examination in the fiscal's office after being apprehended, and were then liberated on bail-bonds of £50 each.

CAUTION TO SENDERS OF UNPAID LETTERS.—The following has been issued at the General Post-office, by command of the Postmaster-General: "Under the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 96, and the 10th and 11th Vic., cap. 85, all persons sending letters by the post unpaid, which, from any cause whatever, cannot be delivered to the parties for whom they are addressed, are liable to pay the postage charged thereon, which, under the 1st Vic., c. 36, may be recovered by summary process before a magistrate. In future, such letters being returned, the senders will be compelled to pay the postage charged upon them."

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SHOPKEEPERS.—It is confidently asserted that a vast number of the shopkeepers of Paris have expressed their determination to seek London as a place of settlement and trade; and, indeed, that several have already made arrangements for business operations at the west end of the town. This movement has given rise to much alarm amongst the English, who perceive in the movement the germs of an opposition, which, from various causes, must prove seriously injurious if not altogether ruinous to their interests.—*Standard.*

WRECK OF THE "SENATOR" DUBLIN STEAMER.—This fine screw-steamer, of 800 tons burden, which left the Thames on Saturday morning last, for Dublin, was wrecked near the Land's End, on Sunday night, in a fog. She ran into Whitsand Bay, close to Sinner Cove, and got ashore, striking broadside on. On her critical situation being discovered, the coast-guard service afforded the most effectual aid to the unfortunate persons on board, who were conducted ashore in safety. By the last accounts, it was difficult to say if there was any chance of the vessel being got off. She was buried several feet in the sands, and a heavy sea was lashing her broadside fearfully, and, what was worse, there was no appearance of the weather moderating.

IRELAND.

SEDITIONARY LIBELS.—On Saturday last, the first day of Easter Term, "true bills" were found by the Grand Jury in Dublin against Messrs. Mitchell, Meagher, and Smith O'Brien: the former, for seditious publications in the *United Irishman* newspaper; the latter for uttering a seditious speech on the 15th of March last. There are two indictments against Mr. Mitchell. One is grounded on the article entitled "Striking Terror," which relates entirely to the late special commission, and may be considered an attack upon Chief Justice Blackburne, as one of the presiding Judges at them. The second indictment is on the letter to Lord Clarendon, who is charged therein as "the general butcher of Ireland," and another article entitled "French Fashion."

It is rumoured that the Earl of Shrewsbury has become a Repealer.

On Saturday a numerous meeting, called by the Mayor of Belfast, was held in the Court-House, in accordance with a requisition, signed by a large number of the magistrates, bankers, merchants, &c., of the town. The objects of the meeting, as set forth in the requisition, were—"First, To declare the public abhorrence of the wicked and rebellious spirit so boldly manifested in the capital and certain parts of the south of Ireland, and at the same time express confidence in the wisdom, energy, and power of the Executive to suppress the seditious movements now in progress. 2. To express our unabated attachment to the Throne of these realms and the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. 3. To offer our united services to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, in any way which may tend to uphold order and promote peace and good-will among all classes of her Majesty's subjects."

A SOIREE, on a large scale, and most numerously attended by members of both sexes, was given on Saturday, in Dublin, to Mr. Smith O'Brien and his companions, on their return from France, whither they had been to present an address of congratulation to the Provisional Government. Various toasts, including "the Legislative Independence of Ireland, and the memory of 1789," "the Queen of Ireland," &c., were given amidst a display of much enthusiasm. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Mitchell, &c., addressed the assemblage, which did not separate until midnight.

ARRESTS UNDER THE DRILLING ACT.—A number of young men were arrested last Sunday evening, while performing military evolutions in a large room in this city. They were lodged in the station-house, and were brought up for examination on Monday, when they were committed for trial.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—A meeting has been held here to form a league with the reformers in England.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the Association took place yesterday. The chair was occupied by Maurice Leyne, Esq. After a few observations from the Chairman, Mr. Maurice O'Connell rose and addressed the people on the necessity that existed for peaceful, though determined action, stating that if the policy which he considered the safest were not adopted, he for one would retire from the Association.—Lord Miltown next spoke, and at considerable length reviewed several of the principal topics connected with the agitation.—Mr. Galloway brought up a resolution which had been agreed to in committee, conveying a strong censure on the present Administration for their conduct with regard to Ireland, and entered minutely into the present state of affairs. The Rev. Dr. Milroy seconded the resolution at very great length, speaking for nearly two hours. The speech contained advice to the people to be peaceful, but to show a most determined front to the Government. The speaker stated that he hoped the cause of Ireland would succeed without any violence, but added that if necessity drove people to force the clergy would be with them, as the clergy on the Continent were next adverted to, and the speaker entered into proofs to show the groundlessness of such apprehensions. It was also stated by the same gentleman, that a British Peer, whose name he was not yet at liberty to mention, had just embraced Repeal opinions.—Mr. John O'Connell next spoke, and adverted at much length to the proposed deputation to the Queen in favour of Repeal. The rent was £25.

We have, by the obliging aid of an authenticated sketch at Carrickmacross, county Monaghan, engraved two specimens of "the Pike," as manufactured in that town and neighbourhood. The larger is the most finished weapon, being of steel, and about two feet long; the smaller one, when taken, was in course of formation, and under the hammer of the smith.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The last *conversations* of the Members of the Royal Society, under the presidency of the Marquis of Northampton, took place on Saturday evening, at his Lordship's residence, on the Terrace, Piccadilly.

The meeting was very numerously attended. Among those present we observed his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Hanse Towns, the Marquis of Lansdowne, &c.

The Noble President's saloons were, as usual, studded with models of new inventions and works of art.

With this meeting closes the Presidency of the noble Marquis over the Society. With how much honour to himself, and advantage to the Institution he has so long held the office, is well known to the fellows, and we need not here enlarge upon the fact; but it would be a fault to omit to acknowledge the extreme courtesy his Lordship has always extended to all who have had the gratification of enjoying his hospitality, which has invariably been most liberally dispensed.

Among the noblemen mentioned as likely to succeed to the vacant office are the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl Rosse, and Lord Wrottesley.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of this company was held on Monday, at the offices, No. 1, Adelaide-place, London-bridge, for the purpose of receiving Captain Phillips's first report on the state of the mines; Mr. James Horne in the chair. The production of this report appeared to give general satisfaction to the shareholders. The mines appear in a highly encouraging state, and early regular shipments of ore are expected. A most advantageous lease of an adjoining mine had been effected. This mine (the Montacute) was yielding now thirty tons of fine ore per month, ore in quality worth three times the purchase produce of Cornish ores, and much larger returns were expected. The terms of lease were simply to give the lessors ten per cent. on the quantity raised. The report announced that sufficient funds were in hand to pay the current expenses of working for the present year, previously to the end of which the directors hoped to be able to commence regular successive shipments of ore. The report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the shareholders.

DARTMOOR CONSOLS MINE.—A special meeting of this company was held on Monday to decide upon the winding up of the affairs of the association; Mr. Holmes in the chair. From a statement which was made by Mr. Mayhew, it appeared that upwards of £1200 had been raised on the first and second call of the company, but that, upon a general balance of accounts, upwards of £600 was still due and owing. After a very long and desultory conversation, the meeting came to a resolution to dissolve the company.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The usual quarterly general court of the members of this Society was held on Monday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; Rear-Admiral Lord Radstock occupied the chair. The total receipts for the quarter amounted to £1948 8s., deducting the expenditure, a balance of £973 remained. The report having been agreed to, a sum of £400 was distributed among the more deserving applicants. A nomination to the Royal Naval School was presented to the son of one of the officers who perished in the *Avenger*.

EQUAL TAXATION LEAGUE.—During the week several meetings were held in Marylebone and other localities of the metropolis and its vicinity, with a view to the formation of district societies, to co-operate on the objects in view, by sending a gentleman deputed from each society to a central one, for the purpose of forming rules for the government and operation of the League, which, as its name imports, has been formed for the purpose of obtaining a more equal distribution of the public burdens.

GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.—The annual festival took place on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, where a large number of gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Bart., supported by Mr. Charles Dickens, and other gentlemen. After the customary toasts, Mr. Buckstone, as treasurer of the institution, stated that its vested property amounted to £4000, and that four aged members enjoyed annuities of £30 respectively. In the course of a humorous and characteristic address, he passed a high eulogy upon the chairman, observing, that, as money was their great object, they ought to feel happy in having the author of "Money" present upon that occasion. During the evening, a subscription, amounting to between £350 and £400 was made.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.—On Monday, according to ancient custom, the Easter bounty money of Queen Anne was distributed at the Almonry office, in Middle Scotland-yard. Upwards of 600 poor and necessitous persons, male and female, all aged at least sixty-five years (the majority being widows), of good character, and resident in the metropolis, were the recipients. Each individual received 5s. in new half-crowns.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Professor S. Cooper, well known to the public as the author of the "Surgical Dictionary," has just resigned the appointment held by him for seventeen years, at the University College, London, in consequence, it is stated, of the recent election of Professor Syme to a chair in this institution. In taking leave of the students, Professor Cooper said that his resolution was founded upon the impossibility of any agreement between himself and two of his colleagues on certain points affecting the claims of gentlemen educated at this school, gentlemen who ought, in his opinion, not to be forgotten in the distribution of its patronage.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, BROMPTON.—Last Sunday morning a sermon on behalf of the above charitable institution was preached at the church of All Saints', Finchley-road, St. John's Wood, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford. At the close of a very eloquent and appropriate discourse, in which the merits of the charity were most warmly dwelt upon, the sum collected amounted to £38 7s. 11d.

SUICIDE IN BOW-STREET POLICE COURT.—On Monday an unfortunate man, who was well known to the metropolitan police as an amateur thief-taker, was brought up before Mr. Hall for assaulting his wife, when he was fined 40s., or in default committed for one month. The unfortunate man, who had only a few days before been sworn in a special constable, committed suicide during the night in his cell by fastening his neckerchief through the wire-work over the air entrance above the door. The unfortunate suicide was twenty-one years of age, and had been married to his wife only three months before.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15TH.—The number of deaths registered for the above week, in the metropolitan and suburban districts, was 1240, of which 660 were males and 580 females. This number is less by 100 than that of the preceding week. The deaths registered in the same week were 1047 (537 males and 510 females). This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 39, and exceeds the average of deaths for the last five springs by 104. The births, however, it will be seen, exceed the deaths by 193:

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been distinguished by frequent heavy rain, and generally by a cloudy sky. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was chiefly covered by cloud throughout the day; rain was falling steadily, from 4h. p.m. till midnight nearly; the direction of the wind was variable, but it was mostly W.S.W.; the average temperature of the air for the day was 51°. Friday, the sky was mostly free from cloud, and the day was fine; the direction of the wind was N.N.W.; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 49°. Saturday, the sky was for the most part overcast, and rain was falling heavily after 3 p.m.; the direction of the wind was E., S.E., and E.N.E., at different times; the average temperature for the day was 43°. Sunday, the clouds were much broken till the evening, when the sky became overcast, and rain began to fall; the direction of the wind was S. at the former part of the day, and N.E. at the latter; the average temperature for the day was 49°. Monday, the sky was chiefly cloudy during the day and cloudless at night; rain fell frequently during the day; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature was 53°. Tuesday, the sky was cloudy, and a steady rain was falling during the afternoon and evening; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature for the day was 48°. Wednesday, the sky was for the most part clear; during the day there were light fleecy clouds scattered about the sky; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 49°; and that for the week ending this day was 48°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, April 13,	the highest during the day was 58 deg., and the lowest was 44 deg.
Friday, April 14,	53 37
Saturday, April 15,	53 33
Sunday, April 16,	59 40
Monday, April 17,	61 46
Tuesday, April 18,	59 38
Wednesday, April 19,	59 40
Blackheath, Thursday, April 20, 1848.	J. G.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

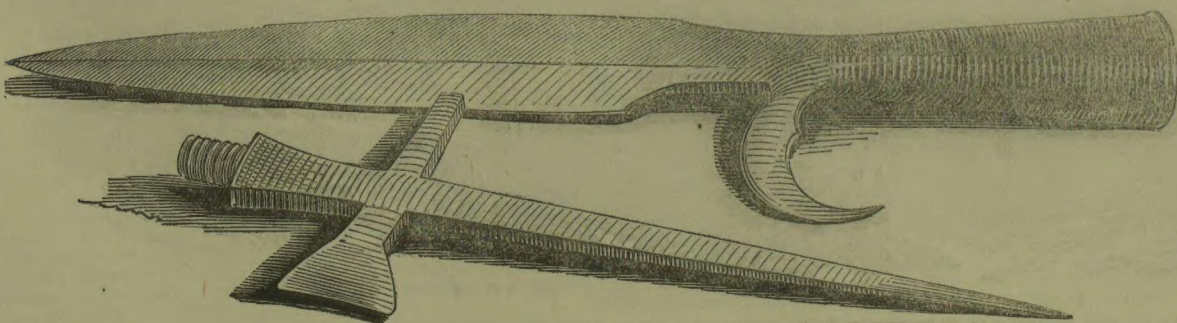
According to accounts published in the Cologne papers relative to the late battle at Bau, between the Danes and the inhabitants of the two duchies, the Duchy of Schleswig, from the Elder to Königsan, was in the enemy's hands. The country was open to the Danes, even where they had not taken possession. The loss of human life was not accurately ascertained, but it was said there were about 1400 killed on both sides. The noblest families of the country have lost their sons and brothers. The corps of students from Kiel, 150 young men, have been altogether cut up.

It appears that the students were completely sacrificed in consequence of the ill-judged military positions assigned to them. Upwards of 714 were taken prisoners by the Danes, and 121 of them have already arrived at Copenhagen, where they await their trial. The number of Prussian troops assembled in Rendsburg was 8700.

A letter from Rendsburg, of 12th April, states "that the reply of the King of Denmark to the Prussian flag of truce sent by Colonel de Boniz to demand the evacuation of Schleswig, was that the Prussians might act as they pleased in Holstein, but that, if they set foot on the territory of Schleswig, he would at once declare war against Prussia. The auxiliary troops of Prussia soon after entered Schleswig, the advanced posts of the Danes giving way before them."

The German Diet has unanimously adopted the following resolutions, with the exception of some of the Danish delegates for Holstein and Lauenburg, on the subject of the Schleswig Holstein affairs.

"The Germanic Confederation, in pursuance of its resolution of the 4th of April, deems it necessary to make the following declaration:—



PIKES MANUFACTURED AT CARRICKMACROSS.



SCHLESWIG AND THE CHATEAU GOTTORP.—GERMAN VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR MARCH FROM KIEL TO THE FRONTIER.

"1. That in case the cessation of hostilities on the part of the King of Denmark, and the evacuation of the Duchy of Holstein by the Danish troops who have entered it, should not have taken place, this point is to be effected by force, in order to secure the right of Holstein to a union with Schleswig, guaranteed by the Germanic Confederation.

"2. As it is the opinion of the Diet that the best guarantee for this union will be effected by the admission of Schleswig into the German Confederation, Prussia shall be requested to promote this admission by every possible means, in its office of mediator. And finally,

"3. The Germanic Confederation desires to state that it recognises the Provisional Government of Schleswig-Holstein, which is constituted with the reservation of the rights and in the name of the Duke to undertake a forced defence of the country, and expects from the Royal mediating Prussian Government that it will take the members of this Provisional Government and of its adherents under its protection."

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., a skirmish took place near Eckenforde, in which the Danes were defeated, with a loss of 40 prisoners.

On the same day, the Danes moved forward with the greater part of the troops concentrated at their main head-quarters in Schleswig, to the number of 8,000 men, and took up a position near Dannevirde, about ten miles on the road to Rendsburg. Soon after one o'clock in the afternoon the King, escorted by two squadrons of dragoons and one of cuirassiers, and attended by a splendid staff, entered Schleswig from Flensburg, followed by the troops, rode through the town, and returned to Flensburg at five in the afternoon. Gen. Von Hedernan has the command-in-chief.

The following morning the Danes continued to occupy the preceding day's position. The troops of Schleswig-Holstein are posted near Schestedt, the Prussians near Sorgrubek. The Altona Volunteer Cavalry formed the extreme advanced posts near Beckendorf.

His Majesty and the Council of Deputies at Flensburg have latterly reorganised the Provisional Government, and the burgomaster has had an interview with the King, and told him boldly, "I am a Schleswig-Holsteiner, and the worthier and larger portion of my citizens are of my sentiments: I can no longer serve the King of Denmark."

In Schleswig a corps of young men who offered to serve their country were betrayed into the hands of the Danes by two of the inhabitants, who had long been suspected to be spies, and some of them were captured.

The following are the statistics of the relative strength of the hostile powers:—

"The population of Denmark is subdivided into four classes:—

1. Denmark Proper	1,223,807
Of which the Islands contain	697,855
Jutland	525,952
2. The Duchies	902,193
3. The Feroe Islands and Iceland	58,000
4. Colonies	76,000

Total 2,260,000

"The Danish army, in time of peace, consists of 39,000 men, of whom 3000 are cavalry, and 4000 artillerymen.

"The army of the German Confederation, in time of peace, consists of 439,487 men, but it can easily be augmented by calling out the reserves and conscripts; in which case the aggregate numerical force of the army would amount to 1,120,000 men, with 2,610 pieces of artillery, and 282,000 horses."

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We are enabled, by aid of an artistical Correspondent, to append a pair of Illustrations of scenes of the present struggle:—

SCHLESWIG AND THE CHATEAU GOTTORP.

SCHLESWIG lies on the river Schlez. There are the Old and New Town, with 1300 houses and 9000 inhabitants, some very fine buildings, institutions, as well as two convents, and a very ancient Cathedral, with a fine altar-piece in carved oak by a Schleswig artist of the name of Brüggeman, who flourished in the sixteenth century. The town has several extensive manufactories of importance.

The Chateau Gottorp was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig and Holstein, but is now the seat of the Danish Government's President.

The Dukedom of Schleswig measures 72 miles in length, and 52 in its greatest breadth, and consists of 13 towns, 11 hamlets, and 1500 villages, with 349,000 inhabitants.

THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG.

RENSBURG, situated on the river Eyder, where the Holstein Canal to Kiel commences, is a first-rate fortress, with about 5000 inhabitants. It has been several times besieged, but never taken. It is believed that Charlemagne, when he conquered Holstein, built Rendsburg, to prevent the invasion of the Danes.

At this moment it is the seat of the Provisional Government for the Duchies Prussian and Holstein troops are at present the garrison of the place. Wallmoden besieged Rendsburg in 1813, but without success.

We quote the following statistical details of the Duchies, from a pamphlet which has just appeared, entitled "A Memoir on the Constitutional Rights of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein;" presented to Viscount Palmerston, by Chevalier Bunsen, on the 8th of April, 1848; with a Postscript of the 15th of April. Published, with M. de Gruner's Essay on the Danish Question, and all the Official Documents, by Otto Von Wenckstern:—

"The southern Duchy, Holstein, with Altona and Glückstadt on the Elbe, and with Rendsburg and Kiel towards the eastern coast, near the frontiers of Schleswig, has about 500,000 exclusively German inhabitants, and was originally given, received, and handed down, as a fief of the German empire, as it is now an integral part of the German Confederation.

"The Duchy of Schleswig, or the country of the Angles (the ancestors of the people of England, as to blood and name), situated between Jütland and Holstein, has about 700,000 inhabitants, amongst whom there are about 150,000 peasants of Danish origin, immigrated from the bordering districts of Jütland, almost all of whom live in the northern parts of Schleswig, and some along the middle ridge of the country down to Glücksburg. The rest are Germans; and the civilising element, in schools, and by the bible and worship, has always been, and is at present, German. This circumstance, and the common love of liberty, explain the phenomenon, that the Danish population of the Duchy has always united with the German in the assertion and support of the independence of the Duchy.

"As to the small islands which belong to Schleswig, and form part of the Duchy, all those on the western coast are inhabited by Germans of the ancient tribe of the Frisians. In those on the eastern coast, the population of the two northern ones, Alsen and Aeroë, is almost exclusively Danish; whereas that of the southern, Femern, opposite Holstein, is entirely German.

"The two Duchies have been, from time immemorial, united together as parts of one and the same family, and they have kept up, during 600 years, their constitutional independence, amidst a change of princes and princely families, and against the ever-renewed attacks of the Danes, and the attempts of the dynasty to reduce those countries to a level with the kingdom of Denmark, which always had but a very limited constitutional liberty, and has been, since 1660, the only entirely absolute monarchy of Europe."



THE FORTRESS OF RENDSBURG, THE PRESENT SEAT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN HOLSTEIN.—SKETCHED FROM THE CHATEAU OF THE COUNT REVENTLOW.



CHRIST CROWNED WITH THORNS.—DESIGNED AND ETCHED BY VANDYCK.—FAC-SIMILE OF AN IMPRESSION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Of this sublime picture—a fit illustration of our Passion Week Number—Mr. Carpenter gives some particulars in his admirable work entitled “Pictorial Notices, consisting of a memoir of Sir Anthony Vandyck,” &c.

This composition consists of three figures, seen to the knees. Our Saviour is in front, his head turned towards the right shoulder; he has drapery over the loins. Behind him, on his right, is a soldier in a helmet and cuirass, whose left hand is covered with the robe he is in the act of placing on the shoulder of Christ; in his right he holds a staff. Stooping forward before Christ, stands one of the mockers, whose head, turned upwards, is seen in profile; he is offering a reed with his left hand, and his right is extended towards the bottom of the print.

After describing the etching, Mr. Carpenter gives an account of six different states. The first state is exceedingly rare, and worth, probably, from thirty to forty pounds. Only two impressions of it are known; one in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, and the second in that of Mr. Chambers Hall, formerly Mr. Sheepshanks.

Our illustration is copied *in fac simile* from the finished state, of which there are three impressions in the British Museum.

We never contemplate this fine composition without being forcibly reminded of some eloquent passages in one of Dr. South's Sermons, wherein, speaking of the sorrows of Christianity, he says, “We have the affecting sadnesses of Christ's fasting, his bloody agony, his crucifixion, and the bitter scene of his whole passion, in its separate parts and appendages.” The impassioned divine places these sorrows in vivid contrast with the glories, the triumphs, and the hosannas of Christianity. Then he shows us how, “in the whole narrative of our Saviour's life, no passage is related of him low or mean, but is immediately seconded, and, as it were, corrected by another high and marvellous.” Thus, “when he underwent the last and violent infamy of crucifixion and death, then did the universal frame of nature give testimony to his divinity, the temple rending, the sun darkening, and the earth quaking; the whole creation seemed to sympathize with his passion. And when, afterwards, he seemed to be in the very kingdom and dominion of death by descending into the grave, he quickly confuted the dishonour of that by an astonishing resurrection; and by an argument *ex abundantia* proved the divinity of his person over and over, in a miraculous ascension!”

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

It is pleasant to think that the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, located in a gallery at the west-end of Pall-mall, should make quite a distinguished figure in this year's Exhibition, in spite of the desertion of five of its attractive members to the Old Society. The New Society relies altogether on the contributions of its members; it looks for no assistance from without, but trusts too confidently (it has since been found) on the steady adherence of all its members. Heavy secessions from year to year, in spite of fines levied to prevent them, so weakened the body of British Artists in Suffolk-street, that the Society, which formerly enumerated some of the best of the present Royal Academicians, has since sunk, with a few exceptions, into comparative obscurity. Had the Society remained true to itself, and the members true to the Society, the Exhibition in Suffolk-street would have formed at this day a formidable rival in real excellence to the much longer constituted Royal Academy. The case of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours is much the same. It has been and still is a formidable rival to its elder brother at the end of the street; but it is easy to see that it cannot stand (what body can?) a series, from year to year, of heavy secessions of members nursed within its walls, and to whom it looks properly enough for good and permanent support.

This year's Exhibition consists of 413 works of art contributed by fifty-two members, eight of whom are ladies. The President and Vice-President, Mr. Warren and Mr. Haghe, in several very clever works maintain rather than add to their already well earned reputations. Mr. Wehnert has made a step, and a long step, forward in the right direction. Mr. Davidson and Mr. Vacher are two new contributors to the Society, destined to add materially to the success and value of future Exhibitions. Mr. D'Egville, in several clever views (one especially clever), shows how thoroughly he feels and sees, and can convey to paper, the beauties and peculiarities of often-painted Venice. Mr. Chase walks in the footsteps of Mr. Haghe, and Mr. Hardwick in the footsteps of Mr. Nash, and both with excellencies of their own sufficient to redeem the servility of imitation. Miss Setchell, after a long illness, has returned with new health, we hope—certainly, with all her former vigour—to her favourite art, and in a single contribution of great merit confirmed the expectations that were raised from her picture of “The Momentous Question,” well and widely known by an engraving which was made from it for one of the Provincial Art Unions. Miss Fanny Corbaux is as truthful and tasteful as ever; and Mrs. Margetts still continues to paint fruit and flowers worthy of Van Huysum, or the Jesuit Seghers, or even Mr. Lance himself.

In criticising the present Exhibition, we shall revert to the course we pursued in former years, of noticing the works in detail in the strict order of the Catalogue. The Duke of Wellington (an authority in such matters) pursued this course, we remember, when inspecting the recent exhibition at Westminster

Hall; and all Lord Mahon's ingenuity was insufficient to induce him to look at even a work of extraordinary excellence out of the numerical order assigned it in the Catalogue. The Duke reviewed the exhibition as he would a regiment of soldiers on Hounslow Heath or Wormwood Scrubs.

11. “The Lily of the Valley.” E. H. Corbould. This is a small full-length figure of a barefooted girl, with a pitcher of water at her feet, and a piece of lily of the valley in her hand. The face is pretty, and the several accessories both appropriate and well painted. To our taste, and, as we observe, in the opinion of others, this is Mr. Corbould's best work in the present Exhibition.

41. “Venice.” J. H. D'Egville. A charming Prout-like view, not of Venice, but in Venice, carefully coloured, and executed with a nice feeling for breadth of effect.

54. “And ye shall walk in silk attire.” Sarah Setchell. A picture of two figures—an elderly lady and a young maiden, in illustration of the well-known ballad which has found, as it deserves, a place in every collection of Scottish song since its first appearance in “Johnson's Scots' Musical Museum.” The verses are pretty:—

“And ye shall walk in silk attire,
And siller hae to spare,
Gin ye'll consent to be his bride,
Nor think on Donald mair.”

“Oh! who would buy a silken gown
With a pulpit broken heart?
And what's to me a siller crown,
If I from Donald part?”

The silken dresses exhibited by the elderly lady make no change in the heart or affections of the Scottish maiden—her mind is made up to think of Donald still. The expressions are capital—the hands most carefully drawn and the peep-out by the doorway, and the table, &c., most pains-takingly executed. The two lights serve only to perplex the arrangement, without, as far as we could see, any particular advantage gained by such a course.

73. “Capuchin Monks at Matins, in their Convent at Bruges.” L. Haghe. A capital picture, with all the effect and much of the warmth of a work in oil. Thirteen monks are assembled at a desk, and beneath a lamp, the light of which is thrown, by a large shade, on their shaven heads and long brown dresses. It seems hardly a fiction to fancy oneself actually present at such a meeting.

99. “The Return of the Pilgrims from Mecca.” Henry Warren. The Pilgrims are supposed to have made their usual halt at a place called the Birket el Haddj, or Lake of the Pilgrims, a few miles from Cairo, where their friends come out to meet them. This is one of Mr. Warren's large pictures of Egyptian costume and Egyptian scenery, for which he has long been deservedly famous. The effects of sky and atmosphere are quite deceptive. The whole is painted with great care, and the grouping is at once graceful and picturesque.

110. “The Rape of the Lock.” Charles Weigall. The well-known incident from Pope, and nicely and carefully painted.

120. “A Country Village.” Charles Davidson. A Lee-like landscape, with a large roadway tree occupying nearly the centre of the picture. It is quite an English scene, true to our country villages and our sylvan lanes. Cowper would have loved it for its close adherence to the beautiful in nature.

187 and 206. “Leah and Rachel.” F. Corbaux. Two circular pictures, with, of course, a child in each. The execution is extremely careful and nothing is

wanting but a diviner depth of countenance. Our great masters felt and produced a fine intensity of settled sorrow, or inward comfort; but the power of rendering either is no everyday gift.

We shall continue our criticisms in our next week's Paper.

"THE SONNET," BY MULREADY.

Our readers will not have forgotten a remarkable drawing executed in red and black chalk, which was exhibited some two or three years ago, at the Royal Academy, by Mr. Mulready, and which represented a youth and girl sitting on a bank; a lover drawn with a power, like Michael Angelo's, who is watching the expression of his mistress, as sweet as though Correggio had invented her, whilst she is suppressing her emotion in reading a sonnet. This charming work has now been lithographed by the eldest son of Mr. John Linnell, one of the youths who distinguished themselves in reducing so faithfully the Prize Cartoons; and it is not too much to say of it, that the present work is one of the finest lithographs ever executed in England, regard being had to the masterly character of the original drawing. The production of this work originated with the Society of Arts, and they may be proud to have done so. It is intended for presentation to the subscribers to the fund for promoting the formation of a National Gallery of British Art by voluntary contributions (as well from an annual exhibition as from subscriptions). The exhibition will consist of the pictures of some one living artist, of his studies and sketches. The funds to be thus raised will be applied, first, in giving the Artist whose works are exhibited a commission for a picture; and, secondly, in the purchase of pictures already painted. These pictures will be presented, from time to time, to the National Gallery, and thus, together with the works of British Artists already the property of the nation, help to form a gallery which shall worthily represent British Art, and thus accomplish what has been urged in vain so long upon successive governments.

The Pictures of Mr. Mulready will form the first Annual Exhibition, to be opened in June, 1848. We are glad to learn that the Queen, and other possessors of Mulready's works, have promised to lend them for this occasion; and Her Majesty and Prince Albert have subscribed for the lithograph.

Among the Pictures to be exhibited are "The Wolf and the Lamb," and companion picture, from her Majesty's collection; "The Barber's Shop," (Earl of Duce); "The Careless Messenger," (Earl of Durham); "Idle Boys," and "Lending a Bite," (Earl Grey); two small early pictures, (Lord Colborne); "Boy firing a Cannon," (Sir Robert Peel); "Punch and Carpenter's Shop," &c., (Sir J. Swinburne); "Painter's Studio," (Mrs. Bacon); "The Lascars," "Whistonian Controversy," and "Hay-making," (T. Baring, Esq.); two early pictures, (T. Hope, Esq.); "Boys at Cricket," (W. Horsley, Esq.); "The Fight Interrupted," "The Seven Ages," "The Sonnet," and companion picture, "First Love," "Wedding Gown," Esq.; (J. Sheepshanks, Esq.); "Dog of Two Minds," (the late W. Wells, Esq.). If we recollect rightly, Mr. Vernon has three pictures by Mr. Mulready, which, doubtless, he will be happy to lend the Society.

MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," one of the master-pieces of the Swan of Pesaro, on Monday night, by the Royal Italian Opera forces, conducted by Costa, was distinguished by the utmost perfection. We never heard (not even from the most experienced singing societies in Germany) finer choral execution than was displayed in the "Eia Mater," the solo of which was splendidly declaimed by Tamburini, and in the fugued finale—the difficult points in the latter being taken up with extraordinary vigour and precision. Grisi and Alboni received encores—the former for her energetic interpretation of the "Inflammatus," in which she ascended to C, her superb organ towering above band and chorus in the most imposing manner; and the latter for her pathetic rendering of "Fae me vere," which she gave with praiseworthy purity of style. The quartet, "Quando corpus," sung by Grisi, Alboni, Mario, and Tamburini, was also demanded twice, being a perfect specimen of the most refined part singing. The tenor air, "Cujus animam," so exquisitely sung by Mario, and the duetto, "Quis est homo," given in such finished style by Corbali and Alboni, were greatly applauded. Polonini and Lavini assisted in the concerted pieces, thus adding to the completeness of the ensemble.

After the "Stabat," the National Anthem was called for and sung with the greatest enthusiasm, Grisi and Alboni taking the solos. As the house was crowded in every part, the effect of the audience upstanding was very grand. The Marquis of Lansdowne was remarked as most fervent in the cheering. The miscellaneous gleanings forming the second part of the programme, with the exception of the *début* of M. Emile Prudent, developed no novelties. Herold's "Zampa" overture, played with marvellous skill and rapturously encores; Cherubini's "Deux Journées" overture, and Beethoven's celebrated Dervishes' Chorus from "The Ruins of Athens," were the most attractive items; but there were operatic pieces by Mozart, Ricci, Donizetti, and Rossini, sung by Grisi, Persiani, Alboni, Castellani, Signori Marini, Rovere, Ronconi, and Tamburini, which afforded more or less delight to the auditory.

M. Emile Prudent has a great continental reputation; and as a conqueror of digital difficulties and dexterities, he is of the first class of executants; but the key-splitting school is beginning to be at a discount, and it behoves pianists to present now unexceptionable composition, as well as to exhibit marvellous mechanism. His "Souvenirs de Beethoven," based on the popular *motif* of the Sonata dedicated to Kreutzer; and his "Sonnambula" Fantasia, with the Seguidilla (a Spanish dance), were brilliantly executed, and deservedly applauded; but these two pieces present no claims on the score of musical merit.

It is to be hoped that at the next concert, with such instrumental resources, some of the Symphonies of the great masters will be introduced in the programme.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It has long been a standing complaint, that so little encouragement was given to pupils, past and present, of this Academy, by producing their original compositions, according to one of the principles laid down in the statutes of the Institution. It is to be hoped that the example supplied by the scheme of last Saturday's second concert is now to be steadily continued, and that for the future no programme of a Royal Academy Concert will appear without some works in composition by pupils, to indicate the real value of the instructions they are receiving. It is absurd constantly to put forward the vocalists with pieces hackneyed by Italian singers, thus subjecting novices to most disagreeable and invidious comparisons. There was quite sufficient merit in the symphony by Mr. Thomas, the overture by Mr. Baly, and the sacred cantata by Miss C. A. Maci-rone, to justify their selection for performance. The motet by the young lady just named, written for four solo voices, with chorus and full orchestral arrangement, was particularly striking, for the beauty of the ideas and the classical excellence of the form. A song, "My soul is dark," composed by Mr. Whitehead Smith, sung by Miss A. Lincoln, if not remarkably original, was simple and expressive.

The selection of a Mass, written by the Earl of Westmoreland (our Minister at Berlin), and performed in the Prussian capital some two years since, proved that the praise of the German critics had been justly bestowed. Many portions displayed considerable power; such as the "Hosanna in Excelsis," in B flat, the "Kyrie Eleison," in F minor, the "Cum Sancto," in C. The "Benedictus," in F, seemed to make the greatest impression on the auditory, for whom this production had peculiar interest, as the noble and accomplished amateur was the founder of the Royal Academy. We regard the quartet, the "Laudamus te," in F, as the gem of this fine work.

The instrumental solos were executed by Miss Woolf and Mr. Old on the piano, and Mr. Layland on the harp; and there were songs given by Miss Ransford and Miss Holroyd, alike creditable to all engaged. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and M. Sainton the leader of the band.

UPPER SINGING SCHOOLS.—On Monday night Handel's oratorio of "Jephtha" was performed at Exeter Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, in very creditable style. The amateurs were judiciously supported by professional aid. The principal singers were the Misses Williams, Miss Duval, Miss Stewart, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Phillips. Mr. Reeves made a very favourable impression in the music that Braham may be said to have rendered his own, such as the "Deeper and deeper still." The airs "Farewell ye limpid Springs," and "Ye sacred Priests," were happily sung by Miss A. Williams; she was encored in the "Smiling Dawn," as was Mr. Reeves in the recitative "O Zebul." Mr. H. Phillips sang extremely well—sacred music having been always so well adapted to his voice and style. Mr. Willy led the band with energy and tact.

SACRED CONCERTS.—Crosby Hall was very well filled on Monday night for the third Concert, directed by Miss Mounsey so judiciously. There was an excellent selection from Dr. Boyce, Mendelssohn, Handel, Arne, Dr. Chard, Spohr, Righini, Neukomm, Beethoven, J. S. Bach, Winter, Kummer, Eisenhoffer, Von Roda, &c. The vocalists were Miss Rainforth, Miss Poole, Messrs Francis and Kench. In the programmes of these concerts, there are generally skilful gleanings from the latest modern works, as well as from those of the ancient masters.

WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—The ninth anniversary festival has been celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, with a selection from the works of Palestrina, Bateson, Wilbye, Ward, E. O. Gibbons, Morley, Benet, Quintiani, Ferretti, and Saville, sung by a choir of 16 cantos, 14 alto, 24 tenors, and 20 basses. There were many gems in this selection, but it lacked variety in style—a very requisite point to be observed in a Madrigalian evening. Mr. Turle conducted; and the aid of the Westminster Abbey boys, with several professors, sustained the amateurs in their zealous exertions. J. Evans, Esq., the President of the Society, was the Chairman, fulfilling the duties with tact. The National Anthem called forth an expression of loyalty unusually prolonged and fervent. Mr. Oliphant, in a happy address, alluded to the political agitation of the day, quoting the words of Webb's Glee, "Discord, dire Sister," and using musical metaphors very ingeniously. The only drawback on a social and harmonious meeting, which was honoured with the presence of ladies in the gallery, was the absence from indisposition of Mr. G. Budd, the hon. Librarian and Secretary, whose indefatigable exertions were duly acknowledged.

THE BRETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—The programme of the third meeting, on Monday night, opened with No. 4, op. 18, in C minor, dedicated to Prince Lichnowsky, and composed in 1791. This was led by Molière. Sainton led No. 10, op. 74, in E flat major; and Molière led No. 12, op. 132, in A minor, composed in 1825. Hill was the tenor, and Rousselot the violoncello. The performance was admirable throughout, the quiet refined style of Molière being contrasted with the fire of Sainton. The execution of the adagio in the last quartet was one of the most perfect specimens of quartet playing we have ever heard.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.—In addition to the concerts recorded above, there have been musical entertainments every evening this week (Friday excepted) at the Strand Theatre, by the Female Ethiopian Serenaders; on Wednesday and Thursday nights at Sadler's Wells, by Mr. H. Russell; on Monday at the National Hall, by Mr. S. Cowell; on Monday and Thursday evenings at the Surrey

Theatre, by Mr. H. Smith; and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at the Olympic Theatre, by the Singers of the Pyrenees and Distin Family. To this formidable list of a London musical week we must add the Catch Club, which meets to-night (Saturday), and the performance of Handel's "Messiah," last Wednesday evening, at Exeter Hall, by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Next Monday will be Dando's 6th and final quartet meeting at Crosby Hall, and the first concert of the Whittington Club. On Wednesday the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform, at Exeter Hall, Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," for the benefit of the workmen driven out of France by Republican liberality. On the same evening there will be Mr. Lucas's fourth quartet meeting, and the Melodists, to which Molière, Benedict, Richardson, Sims Reeves, and Marras have been invited. Italian opera will be performed on the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, at her Majesty's and Royal Italian Theatres.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

We have a pleasing task before us this week—that of recording the triumphant *début* of the new contralto, Mdle. Schwartz, and the successful appearance of Mdle. Cruvelli in a new and arduous part, that of *Lucrezia Borgia*. As, however, so much curiosity has been evinced regarding the former, and so much anxiety as to whether she would realise the high expectations entertained, it is of her that we will first speak.

Mdle. Schwartz is a singer of no ordinary merit; she possesses a fine voice, of the true contralto quality and great compass, embracing two octaves and a half, from the D below to the A above; the lower notes full, rich, and powerful; whilst the upper tones, although somewhat obscured on Saturday night by nervousness and fatigue, are pure and good, as she clearly evinced at the Concerts on Monday and Wednesday, when, having nearly recovered from the timidity incidental to a first appearance, she delighted her audience by her admirable rendering of Mercadante's "Ah! s'estinto," and other *morceaux*. Her execution is finished, and her musical taste and feeling perfect. Her singing of "Il segreto," in "Lucrezia Borgia," was spontaneously encored, and loudly called for a third time—a demand, which she, however, declined, as she had still another verse to sing. As regards Mdle. Schwartz's acting, a fair judgment cannot be passed on it in so trifling a part as that of *Orsini*, which, however, she played with spirit. The impression left on the minds of most persons who heard her on Saturday was a strong desire to see her in a part where her powers both of singing and acting would have fuller scope—an opportunity for which we shall, doubtless, not have long to wait. Mdle. Schwartz is a most valuable addition to the *troupe* of Her Majesty's Theatre. Good contraltos are rare everywhere, and valuable in proportion to their rarity. And now we will delay no longer paying our tribute of admiration to Mdle. Cruvelli, whose impersonation of *Lucrezia Borgia* has raised her still higher in public estimation than she was before. Her singing of the whole opera was admirable, especially in the last fine air, "M'odi, ah! m'odi," which she rendered with surprising passion and energy, and which elicited an immediate encore. Indeed, throughout the whole of the last act her singing and acting were truly splendid, and surprised even her most partial admirers. It would scarcely be just to Mdle. Cruvelli to say that she altogether looked the character, for youth and ingenuousness are not the qualifications for a *Lucrezia Borgia*; and were we inclined to be critical, we should say her entrance at the beginning of the second act is almost too hurried and impetuous to be entirely consistent with the outward calmness and complete self-possession which essentially mark the character of the poisoner; but these are but trifles, easily remedied, and which in no way impair the excellence of the impersonation as a whole. She was admirably seconded by Gardoni, who rendered the charming air "Di pescator" with his wonted excellence of style, and with an entirely new reading, by which it became more dramatic and expressive of the feeling of the moment, and whose acting, in the last scene especially, was remarkable for its pathos and tenderness. Indeed, we have never witnessed the dying scene rendered to greater perfection than by these two artists. As to Labache, his performance of the part of the Duke is too well known to need any comment: when we say that he sang and looked it as well as ever, more need not be added. As a whole, "Lucrezia Borgia" went off admirably: the ensemble of chorus and orchestra was perfect; and we should pronounce it to be as yet decidedly the most successful production of the season.

Two grand vocal and instrumental concert were given at this great establishment on Monday and Wednesday. We have already noticed Mdle. Schwartz's successful performance on these occasions. Mdle. Cruvelli and Mdle. Vera, Gardoni, and that superb trio of basses, Labache, Coletti, and Belletti, were among the vocal; while that greatest of pianoforte players, Thalberg, was among the instrumental performers. Such being the artists engaged, it is unnecessary to say that the whole affair went off with great brilliancy.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Puritani," with its ever fresh and gushing melodies, was presented on Saturday night, to introduce Marini or the first time this season, in his favourite part of *Giorgio*. He has returned in excellent voice, and decidedly improved in his style of singing. The famed trumpet duo between him and Tamburini—who resumed his popular part of *Riccardo*—created a great sensation, and was ardently encored; the patriotic sentiments in the duo, at the present crisis, seeming to provoke the two Italian singers to extraordinary exertion. Grisi was the *Elvira*, looking as blooming as in her earliest days of warbling the "Polacca;" and Mario was the graceful *Arturo*, singing with a dramatic intensity that commanded several encores. The entire performance afforded the highest gratification to a crowded house. The season before Easter has thus terminated.

During the present week the theatres have been closed for regular dramatic performances, although, behind the curtain, every department has been in full activity, in preparation for the Easter wonders; and various musical and miscellaneous entertainments have been given at most of the houses.

Why operas may be given piecemeal, and young ladies may blacken their faces and rattle bones or play banjos as "Female Ethiopians," whilst regular performances are prohibited, is an anomaly we leave to be argued upon in other quarters. It suffices to say that during the week the different entertainments have been tolerably well patronised, and that good promise is given of plenty of novelty for Easter Monday.

THE EASTER PIECES.

The *Cirque Olympique* at DRURY LANE will put forward all its attractions. An entire change in the programme will introduce us to several new performers and scenes; and, in addition to the evening entertainments, some brilliant morning representations will take place. The unequalled company of equestrians have not above a week or two to remain in London.

At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Gilbert a Beckett has turned Horace Walpole's mysterious production, "The Castle of Otranto," into a burlesque, or rather has put the original story into a dramatic form, the burlesque being pretty ready to his hand. The subject was used for an admirable pantomime some years back at Covent Garden, and our recollection of Mr. W. H. Payne's agony when he shut his head into the giant helmet, are still vivid. Mr. a Beckett's ready pen will be sure to put some new notions into the manner of working out the plot; and he has a capital company to write for. Mr. Keeley will be *Manfred*; Mr. J. Bland, the *Marquis Vincenza*—coming nobody knows why, from nobody knows no-where, and going nobody knows how, nobody knows whither; Miss P. Horton, *Theodore*; Mrs. W. Clifford, *Hippolita*; and Miss Reynolds, *Isabella*. But where is Mrs. Keeley? With old recollections of *Morgiana*, *Aladdin*, *Valentine*, *Cinderella*, *Dick Whittington*, and all our old favourites, we can ill afford to spare her from a holiday burlesque. We see, however, that she will appear on Tuesday, in "Lola Montez;" but an Easter bill, with Mrs. Keeley in the theatre, without her appearing in it, is a curiosity.

Mr. Planche veils the name of his "grand classical extravaganza" to be produced at the LYCEUM, in mystery. But he is pretty "safe" to make a hit; and if he brings back a remembrance of the old Olympic heathen gods and goddesses, we shall be well content. One thing we may be sure of, that we shall see a *mise en scene* more elaborately perfect than any other theatre in London can come near—a boudoir copy of the Porte St. Martin.

At the PRINCESS'S, Madame Anna Thillon will appear in "The Nightingale," and Mdle. Auriol will make her *début* in the ever-charming "Esmeralda," with Pugini's sparkling music, and some effective scenery and picturesque costumes. She will be seconded by Mlles. Louise, Adèle, Le Clerque, M. Zavatowski, and Mr. Flexmore, who, we are glad to see, does not fall into the contemptible fashion which some of our best pantomimists are adopting, of assuming a foreign nomenclature.

At the OLYMPIC, Mr. Brooke will play *Drusus*, in Howard Payne's tragedy; after which will be produced an historical, Indian, naval, and military ballet-burlesque, called "A Mission to Borneo; or, the Second Voyage of Sindbad the Sailor," in one act. It is a skit upon the exploits of the Rajah of Sarawak, who figures in the piece in *propria persona*.

Mr. Sterling Coyne has written the ADELPHI Easter piece. It is called "The Fountain of Zea, or the Child of Air," and will be produced with great splendour. The story is entirely allegorical, but will embrace some extraordinary effects. Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Wright, and Miss Woolgar are in the cast, and Madame Celeste is the "Child of Air;" but the *tonjours perdue* distribution of the principal character in the Adelphi spectacles is becoming wearisome.

The FRENCH PLAYS will not re-open until Wednesday, when M. Lafont will take his benefit. "Le Chevalier de St. Georges," and "Jean; ou, le Mauvais Sujet," will be the chief attractions. We have before noticed, at length, the admirable performance of M. Lafont in these pieces. An additional force is given to his bill by the first appearance this season of the handsome Mdle. Lievenne in the vaudeville.

Mr. Macready is engaged for a few performances at the MARYLEBONE; Mr. Herschner opens the SURREY with a melodrama and pantomime; and the VICTORIA, having the Sanatory Commission in View, will be entirely cleansed and re-decorated. It is to be hoped that Easter will bring a little change with it to the prospects of the theatrical world, which have been, with the exception of the horses at Drury Lane, very dreary.

A very excellent "professor" of legerdemain and harmless magic, named M. Hertmann, has been exhibiting during the week, at the Haymarket Theatre, and given very great satisfaction. His performance is divided into three parts—mechanical and sleight of hand tricks, imitations of various animals and birds, and second sight.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the fine arts, held on Wednesday night, at the Fine Arts Institution, Great Marlborough-street, a petition to the House of Commons was adopted, praying that there might be no interference in Mr. Barry's designs relative to the completion of the Palace at Westminster.

EASTER EXHIBITIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ALTHOUGH Easter falls this year nearly as late as the Calendar will allow, the weather is so changeable—the temperature of so many zones—that to speculate upon any great preponderance of out-door amusements would be idle indeed. However, railways and steamboats hold out tempting offers of "Excursion Tickets" to such as may be induced to make the risk. With this brief notice we may leave the *al fresco* prospects, and turn to the in-door Amusements.

THEATRES, to the number of nearly a score, will re-open upon Monday: their novelties will be found anticipated elsewhere.

PICTURE EXHIBITIONS are already numerous. Thus, we have our gratuitous *National and Dulwich Galleries*; of the Shilling class are the *British Institution*, the *British Artists' Society*, and the *New Water Colour Galleries*; the latter, by the way, noticed at some length in our present Number.

On Monday, too, there will be opened in the premises formerly occupied by the Chinese Collection at Knightsbridge, a collection of Pictures, the admission of which will be free.

The *Society of Arts' Free Exhibition* will continue open until Saturday next. The *Panorama Establishment*, at Leicester-square, has the new and well-timed Picture of Vienna.

At the *Cosmorama*, in Regent-street, there will, also, be some new Dioramic and Panoramic Views.

The *Diorama*, Regent's-park, has a new View—Mount Etna, painted by Diosse a pupil of Daguerre; as well as St. Mark's, at Venice.

The *Colosseum* is closed for the completion of the promised Picture of Paris. The *Gardens of the Zoological Society* are open on Mondays at 6d. admission for each person.

Madame Tussaud has added to her waxen glories Jenny Lind and Louis Philippe: what an association of prosperity and fall!

The Rev. Mr. Hartshorne's *Model of the Tabernacle*, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, holds out an attraction to the more serious holiday-keepers.

The Museums present their usual attractions. At the *British*, there are some newly-arranged rooms. There are likewise open the *East India Company's*, the *Missionaries*, the *College of Surgeons*, Sir John Soane's, and the *Royal Institution* Museums; and the *United Service Museum*, with the additions we engraved a short time since. The *Museum of Economic Geology* is in Craig's-court, as hitherto.

The *Polytechnic Institution* will be re-opened with a magnificent new theatre, and a host of scientific novelties. There were nearly 2000 persons present at the private view on Wednesday evening.

The *Tower of London* we have glanced at elsewhere.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

EASTER-TIDE.

A world by itself: which stands, As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in With rocks unscalable, and rolling waters; With sands that will not bear your enemies' boats, But sink them up to the top-mast." *Cymbeline*.

What changes hath the short interval between the festivals of Christmas and Easter brought to pass among the mighty of the earth! "Grim-visaged war," that so brief a space since looked from afar with menace on this little isle, hath turned his "wrinkled front" on his home and hearth.

Fra' ce, the gay and *debonnaire*—"where be your gibes now? your gambols your songs? Not one now to mock your own jeering—quite chap-fallen?" . . . The pleasant time of the year is with us, the boon season of pastimes abroad, and rural revelry is come, and here, in merry England, there is a welcome befitting it—and honest lips to bid it "good speed!" If there be an occasion more than another in which gratitude is doubly blessed, it is at this especial one of grace and good-will. What a moment to hail the triumph of right and reason—to pour forth the incense of glad and grateful hearts—the homage most befitting the Giver of all Goodness! The dove goeth forth; her flight is over the wild wide waters; long and anxious is her search, but not vain; Albion hath furnished the olive branch.

From the more grave business of racing and hunting—the moving accidents of flood and field, we may, for the nonce, conveniently turn to the sports and pastimes of this great popular spring gala. Here, in England—for the present—Easter must look for her accustomed honours. She must content her for the suspension of carnivals, and courtly mimes, and masquings, with the more homely, but not less wholesome, ceremonies of fairs, and wakes, and village merry-makings. She will mark with pleasure the altered character of our rural games. On every green manly groups at cricket await her, in lieu of fierce coaches tossed in the turmoil of a bull-bait, or cruelty calculating at a cock-fight. She stands to examine the throws and sinews at work in the wrestling bout; and though she might have been better satisfied had that pair of heroes in "buff," and disfigured faces, settled their claims to the parson's maid in a more tranquil way, she is fain to admire the spirit of chivalry that regulates the quarrels of British clowns. She will not fail to embark with the holiday people on the Thames, to see how cheaply the equestrian indulges his fancies on Blackheath, and to experience the cost at which the epicurean caters to his taste. The "bait" is really very tempting, both at Greenwich and Blackwall. She will loiter through the parks and promenades, because it is a privilege of price to mark the account which a free people take of their liberty—avoiding the abuse of a prerogative, lest too much familiarity might breed contempt, and the Festival of Hope will be satisfied with its celebration. . . .

An English Easter, though it hath no dames And cavaliers in masquerade to play Fantastic tricks, loose pranks, and motley games, Hath still some pretty pastimes in its way: Bats, balls, rods, wherries, bows, and belles, are names Of things appropriate for a vernal day. If England mourn her plainness, she hath twenty Per cent. for what is lost in pomp—in plenty.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A very busy afternoon, particularly on the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, for which, owing to a liberal outlay on Glendower and Sunnyside, and the prospect of a good field, the two cracks went back to 5 to 2 each. Magnet, Keleshe, and Sunnyside were in great favour for the Chester Cup, and Glendower and Besborough for the Derby; Spring Jack is still peppered in two or three quarters; he will require constant support to keep him in the market.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Blaze	5 to 1 agst Fern	10 to 1 agst Sunnyside (t)
5 to 2 — Flatcatcher	5 to 1 — Loadstone	10 to 1 — Glendower (t)
	10 to 1 agst Rosslyn	
ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
5 to 2 agst Lola Montez	4 to 1 agst Prairie Bird (t)	4 to 1 agst Attraction (t)
CHESTER CUP.		
13 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)	22 to 1 agst Lightning	30 to 1 agst Keleshe (t)
18 to 1 — Glen Saddle	25 to 1 — Inheritress	30 to 1 — The Swallow (t)
20 to 1 — Maid of My Soul	30 to 1 — Blaze	35 to 1 — Giselle (t)
20 to 1 — The Magnet	30 to 1 — Conyngham (t)	45 to 1 — Chat (t)
	50 to 1 agst Peep-o'-day-Boy (t)	
DERBY.		
13 to 2 agst Dilly's lot (t)	22 to 1 agst Besborough	40 to 1 agst Great Western (t)
8 to 1 — Surplice (t)	25 to 1 — Fura	40 to 1 — Rosslyn (t)
10 to 1 — Glendower (t)	25 to 1 — The Stinger	50 to 1 — The Sheriff (t)
11 to 1 — Springy Jack	30 to 1 — The Fiddler (t)	65 to 1 — Sunnyside (t)
17 to 1 — Eagle's Plume (t)	33 to 1 — Sponge	
OAKS.		
12 to 1 agst Do-it-again		14 to 1 agst Prairie Bird

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE ARMY.—The sum of £16,800 has been charged in the army estimates for the year 1848-9 for divine service in the army. Of this sum £3767 is apportioned to Great Britain for the Episcopal Church, £292 to the Presbyterian, and £709 to the Roman Catholic. To Ireland £3397 is apportioned, viz. to the Episcopal Church, £2647; to the Roman Catholic, £478; and to the Presbyterian, £272. A sum of £3082 is apportioned to the colonies, viz. £7380 to the Episcopalians, £1829 to the Roman Catholics, and £624 to the Presbyterians. To this sum there is to be added £553 for cost of religious books and contingencies. The gross estimate for religious services is in addition to the sum of £2836 6s. 3d. borne on the estimate for staff officers at home and abroad, and which includes the pay and allowance of the commissioned staff chaplains at London, Chatham, Malta, Barbadoes, and the Mauritius.

ROYAL MARINES.—Three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and one hundred and twenty privates of the Woolwich division, left headquarters on Saturday morning last for Portsmouth, to serve on board the *Hastings*, 72 guns, commissioned by Captain W. Morgan, to be employed on the Cape of Good Hope and East India station.

THE ADMIRALTY having decided on the inability of a boat brigade at Deptford, have ordered the uniforms which had been issued at Deptford to be sent to Devonport for the men belonging to the boat brigade at the latter dockyard. The Admiralty have also requested the Board of Ordnance to supply the boat brigade at Devonport with 450 old artillery swords. At Woolwich 200 similar arms were ordered to be furnished, and at Pembroke 110.

On Monday afternoon the remaining two companies of the 62d Regiment left Winchester for Gosport; and on Thursday the main body, which had been removed to Windsor, and thence to London, returned to the garrison of Winchester.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Government, being still apprehensive that a breach of the peace may occur in connection with a Chartist meeting contemplated on Monday next, have ordered, through the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that three field batteries of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Woolwich, shall hold themselves in readiness to march to the metropolis at a moment's notice. Six ammunition waggons, laden with ball cartridge, left the grand *dépot*, on Wednesday last, for the magazines in Hyde Park.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.—The Earl of Auckland has signified his intention of bestowing a marine cadetship for competition amongst the pupils of this institution, at Midsummer next. In addition to this valuable boon, two naval cadetships are annually placed at the disposal of the council by the Admiralty. The Earl of Yarborough has also given the munificent donation of £1000 to found a "Yarborough scholarship."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH followed up a motion for a return of the number of arms registered in Ireland between the 14th of March and the 14th of the present month, by referring to an article in the *United Irishman* calling upon the people to arm, with the view, when the system of organisation was complete, of plunging them in the heart's blood of their enemies. If no preparation was to be made for defence while the enemy was preparing for an attack, those who wished now to aid the Government in maintaining peace and order would be disheartened, and would begin to consider, and perhaps entertain, the question of compromise, on a subject with respect to which no compromise could take place—viz. the Repeal of the Union. He was unwilling to press the subject too prominently forward; he only wished to know distinctly what were the intentions of the Government; and he would therefore conclude by putting the question of which he had given notice, namely, whether it was the intention of the Government to extend the provisions of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Act to the city and county of Dublin, or to bring in a measure to amend that act?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE intimated that there could be no objection to the production of the return moved for by the noble Earl, inasmuch as his object was to procure the latest information in reference to a very important subject. With reference to the question with which the noble Earl concluded, he must say he thought the Lord-Lieutenant was the best judge both of the time, the place, and the mode in which the power of the Government should be put into action, and he did not think that House was the place—if any part of Ireland was to be brought suddenly under the operation of the act—in which it was consistent that such a proclamation should be announced; he thought it should come at once and direct from the Lord-Lieutenant. After referring to various exaggerated statements in reference to the condition of Ireland and the arming of the disaffected, the noble Marquis said that, while he should be sorry to pledge the Lord-Lieutenant to arm all persons making application to him indiscriminately, yet that noble Lord had accepted the services of a large and efficient body of persons composed of both Protestants and Catholics, and arms had been sent over to be placed in their hands. The noble Earl had alluded to a compromise, of which certain rumours had been spread abroad; and when a compromise was mentioned he was bound to take the first opportunity of stating that there could be none. It was the determination of her Majesty's Ministers to resist all attempts to subvert the well-governed of the country, and with the interests of which government the preservation of the Union was inseparable.

Lord BROUGHAM was of opinion that the repeal of the Union was only sought for by a very small body, who drove a pecuniary trade by advocating that measure.

SCOTCH PEERAGE.—The claim of a person assuming the title of Lord Colvill, of Ochiltree, to vote for representative peers for Scotland, was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Privileges, before which the claimant is to attend, and endeavour to make out his title.

The Removal of Aliens Bill, after a short discussion, passed through committee; as did also the Leases of Mines (Ireland) Bill.

ELECTION RECOGNIZANCES BILL.—Lord MONTEAGLE proposed the second reading of the Election Recognizances Bill, which was supported by Lords Redesdale, Stanley, and Devon; Lord Brougham moving an amendment, which was concurred in by Lords Campbell, Denman, and the Lord Chancellor, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 10; the numbers being 19 to 9.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

DERBY ELECTION.—On the question of issuing new writs for Derby, in the room of Mr. Strutt and Mr. F. Gower, unseated on the ground of bribery, Mr. HUME moved that the writs be suspended until a full inquiry had been made into the whole subject. After some discussion, in which Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir R. PEEL took part, in favour of the amendment, the House divided, when the motion for issuing the writs was negatived by a majority of 156, the numbers being 43 to 199.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. J. Wilson, stated that an offer of amicable mediation on the part of England in the German-Danish quarrel had been made, and with some hopes of its being accepted.

PROCESSION OF PAUPERS.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Sir J. Y. Buller, stated that, with respect to a threatened procession of paupers on Easter Monday, to present a petition and address to her Majesty through the Home Office, to be headed by Mr. C. Cochrane, he had intimated to that person that it would not be convenient for him to receive any deputation or address during the Easter week, since which he had received no further information from Mr. Cochrane of its being his intention to resort to such a proceeding; he therefore thought that individual might be safely left in the hands of the police commissioners.—The subjects of post-office communication with Dublin, special constables, Welsh education, charitable funds, and the Quadrant in Regent-street, next occupied the attention of the house; after which Lord J. RUSSELL, in reference to the question of adjournment for the holidays, stated that on Wednesday he should move that the House adjourn until Saturday next, and on Saturday he should move a further adjournment until Monday the 1st of May.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

On the question of the reception of the report of the Crown and Government Security Bill.

Mr. AGLIOSBY moved a clause, rendering misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment, with the view to leaving out the words "by open and advised speaking," which was negatived by a majority of 67, the numbers 117 to 50.

A clause proposed by Sir W. CLAY, also in reference to the omission of the objectionable words, and the substitution of a proviso, enacting that when a second offence was charged, the offending party should not be admitted to bail, was negatived by 83 to 39, majority 44.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL submitted a proviso that informations must be sworn within six days after the commission of the offence, and the magistrate's warrant issued within ten days from that period, which, after a debate, was carried by 142 to 30—majority 112.

Mr. BRIGHT moved an amendment that the powers of the act should not be invoked, except at the instance of the law officers of the Crown, which was rejected by a majority of 121, the numbers 49 to 170.

Captain HARRIS moved, but subsequently withdrew, a clause proposing to empower the Government to disarm the people of Ireland of pikes and similar hostile weapons. The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday, the debate to be taken on that question at twelve o'clock.

COPPER AND LEAD ORE DUTIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House go into Committee on the copper and lead ore duties.

Sir C. LEMON moving, as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the effect of the existing duties on the importation and production of copper ore, the House divided.—For the original motion, 102; against it, 35; majority, 67.

The House then went into Committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER propounded resolutions for the reduction of the duties.

Mr. GLADSTONE said, he should not interpose his amendment for the total repeal of the duties until the House went into Committee on the bill; in the meantime he wished to be informed whether the Government would be prepared to take a similar course to that now proposed with reference to tin.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, not having received any representations on the subject of tin, did not see any immediate necessity for such a reduction.

Lord G. BENTINCK moved that the Chairman report progress, when the Committee divided; ayes 13, noes 77. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

On the motion of Sir W. SOMERVILLE, the Select Committee on the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was nominated, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

IRELAND.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated, in answer to a question from Lord BEAUMONT, that many persons who had been found at Dublin engaged in firing at a mark, for the purpose of military training, had been arrested.

The Election Recognizances Bill then passed through committee, after a warm altercation between Lord MONTEAGLE and Lord BROUGHAM.

The Alien Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

After Sir G. GREY, in answer to a question from Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, had read to the House the correspondence which had passed between the leaders of a loyal association at Dublin and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the expediency of assembling in arms, the order of the day was moved for the third reading of

THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.

Mr. HUME repeated his objections to the measure, and moved that it be read a third time that day six months.

Sir De L. EVANS objected to certain portions of the bill, but could not concur in an indiscriminate censure of it.

Mr. O'CONNOR contended that this bill took away the right of bail and traverse, and was therefore a violation of the constitution and the Bill of Rights. He vindicated his own political conduct at some length, and denied that he had ever recommended an appeal to physical force or to the assistance of a foreign country. He joined Mr. Hume in opposing this bill, which would deter men from speaking lest they should violate its provisions.

Mr. HEADLAM and Mr. SEYMER declared their intention of voting for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. P. WOOD could not let the bill be read a third time without entering his final protest against that which he conceived to be a direct invasion of those principles of settled law which had now existed in this country for five hundred years.

Mr. ADDERLEY made a speech in favour of the bill, in which he passed some severe strictures on the triumvirate of seditious-mongers in Ireland who had applied for French intervention to carry the Repeal of the Union.

Mr. MITCHELL would not lend his countenance to a foolish agitation, which, if not put down, would destroy the trade and commerce of the nation, and therefore gave his cordial assent to this measure.

Mr. HORSMAN accepted the bill in the shape in which the House had determined to grant it. He warned the Government that it must enter upon a new system for Ireland, and must seek to conciliate and not to conquer it.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into an able argument to controvert the historical and legal propositions laid down by Mr. P. Wood in his speech against this bill.

Sir R. PEEL said, he could not allow the bill to pass without distinctly avowing his approval of its provisions. He thought it right that men who had not the dignity of traitors should be reduced to the position of felons. He would keep those frogs that were croaking sedition in the marshes, and would not allow them to puff themselves into the dimensions of the nobler animals that belloyed treason. He warned Mr. O'Connell that those who drew 100,000 persons together could not foresee what might be the consequences. After showing that that gentleman's declarations of loyalty were not very satisfactory, he said, that in what he (Sir Robert) had read and witnessed in the last ten days, he saw proof that there was good reason for strengthening for a time the hands of her Majesty's Government. He referred to the magnificent demonstration of loyalty recently made in the metropolis, and exhorted the Government and the Legislature to encourage those whose exertions had been so admirable, in the good course on which they had entered, by showing their united determination to uphold the institutions of the country in all their leading principles, and on their ancient foundations. (Hear.) He then referred to the condition of France, and declared it to be his firm belief that the security of every existing Government depended on a rigid abstinence from any interference in the transactions of that country. He hoped that the working classes of Great Britain would not be deluded by the doctrines held in France respecting labour and the wages of labour. If it were true that men, without reference to their different capabilities, strength, and capacities, ought all to receive the same daily wages, all the experience and all the lights of the last 150 years had existed in vain.

Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. MONTZ still retained in full force their objections to this measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL briefly adverted to the different objections urged by different members against this bill, which, he believed, would tend much to the security of the peace of the empire. He then referred to the exciting and inflammatory language used in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, observing that it might lead in some parts of the country to outrage and insurrection; but that outrage and that insurrection would be put down, because the Government had the means of so doing at its disposal in the loyalty and affection of the people, and in the force of the army, whose fidelity had been most fully and systematically belied in various ways, both in and out of that House. He then proceeded to state that immediately after Easter the House would proceed to the discussion of measures which related to the political state of the Irish population. Referring to Mr. J. O'Connell's motion for the Repeal of the Union, he showed that all the grievances of which Mr. Grattan complained in the Irish Parliament, and which remained unredressed by that Parliament, had been redressed by a Parliament of the United Kingdom. He declared his readiness to listen to any proposition supported by the great majority of Irish members, having for its object the improvement of the laws and condition of that country; but, by discussion (if the choice should be for argument), and by force (if recourse were had to arms), he was determined, as long as there was breath and life in him, to oppose the repeal of the legislative union. The noble Lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

For the third reading	..	..	..	295
Against it	..	..	..	40
Majority	..	..	..	—255

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The evening sitting was almost exclusively occupied in a discussion respecting the issuing of a new writ for the borough of Horsham. Mr. STAFFORD moved the issue of the writ, but being opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, Lord LINCOLN, and many other gentlemen from all sides of the House, he ultimately consented to withdraw his motion.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY.

The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Crown and Government Security Bill.

Lord STANLEY said he would throw no obstacle in the way of the passing of the bill, though he felt strongly that Ministers should have given their Lordships an opportunity of considering properly the measure before them. He agreed that the wide gap between sedition and treason should be filled up, and that persons guilty of the offences referred to in the bill should be treated as common felons, and subjected to the same degrading punishment.

After some observations on the bearing of the law of treason from Lord BROUGHAM and Lord CAMPBELL,

The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed a wish that more time had been given for rendering the bill effectual in putting a stop to those monster meetings by which this country and Ireland had been so frequently disturbed in past years. He hoped, however, their Lordships would assent to the bill with as little delay as possible, to put a check on proceedings so dangerous to the public tranquillity.

Lord DENMAN supported the bill, as did also Earl St. GERMAN.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Election Recognizances Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

THE ALIEN BILL.—In reply to a question from Mr. EWART, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the introduction of the Alien Bill was the result of information which the Government had received from various quarters. He was aware that it was opposed to the general policy of the country, and that in ordinary times no such law should exist. Circumstances, however, which he could not state, rendered it necessary at the present time; but the bill would be only of temporary duration.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—In moving the adjournment of the House at its rising until Saturday, and from thence to the 1st of May, Lord J. RUSSELL stated the course of public business proposed to be taken by the Government after the recess. On Monday, May 1st, the first business would be to propose advances for two purposes—one being for certain West India loans, for the purpose of immigration; the other to enable Government to advance again any repayments of money out of advances made in Ireland last year and the year preceding. On the same day he would move the second reading of the Alien Bill. On Thursday, the 4th of May, he would move the third reading of the Jews' Bill. On Friday, the 5th, he would take the committee on the Alien Bill, and if there should be time to proceed with other business, he would on the same day take the committee on the Health of Towns Bill. If not, he would propose to take it on Monday, the 8th. On Monday, the 15th, the President of the Board of Trade would bring under the consideration of the House a measure for the amendment of the Navigation Laws; and his right hon. friend would also state the course proposed to be taken with respect to the registry of seamen and ships, and also with regard to the Merchant Seamen's Fund, so as to give the House a complete view of the intentions of Government upon these important subjects. On Monday, the 1st, or on Tuesday, the 2nd of May, his right hon. friend the Secretary for Ireland would introduce a bill with regard to the Elective Franchise and Polling-places in Ireland.

In reply to a question from Mr. BRIGHT, Lord J. RUSSELL said he had no measure to introduce on the subject of the Established Church of Ireland.

DENMARK.—Mr. DISRAELI drew attention to the present position of affairs between Denmark and Prussia, arising out of the Schleswig-Holstein question; and gave a sketch of the guarantee given by England, by the treaties of 1715 and 1720, that the Duchy of Schleswig should be secured to the Crown of Denmark, and that England would defend it against all who should seek to disturb Denmark in the peaceful possession of it. He hoped it would not go forth to Europe that England no longer respected her guarantees, and it would, in his opinion, be legitimate for the British Government to make such a representation to Prussia as would be beneficial, by showing that the British House of Commons was not indifferent to the invasion of our old ally, Denmark.—Lord PALMERSTON declined to enter at length into the question in dispute between Denmark and the German Confederation. That question was simply this, that the German Confederation insisted that Schleswig should follow the fortunes of Holstein, whereas Denmark insisted that it should follow the fortunes of Denmark. The English Government had signified to both parties its readiness to endeavour to bring matters to an amicable settlement, and it would therefore be unfitting that he should express any opinion upon the case.—After a few words from Mr. URQUHART, the matter dropped.

The Game Certificate for Killing Hares Bill was passed through committee. The House adjourned until Saturday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Crown and Government Security Bill went through committee, and was afterwards read a third time and passed.

Their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned till Saturday (this day), when the two Houses meet to have the Royal assent given to this and other bills. After which their Lordships will adjourn till Thursday, the 4th of May.

A FORM OF PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY.

(To be read in all Churches on Good Friday, and the three following Sundays.)

O God, whose never-failing Providence ordereth all things both in heaven and earth; we thine unworthy servants most humbly beseech Thee to continue Thy favour to this land, and to preserve us alike from foreign enemies and domestic divisions. We acknowledge, O Lord, that if Thou wert to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we might most justly have fallen under Thy wrath and indignation. For in our prosperity we have too much forgotten Thee; other lords besides Thee have had dominion over us; we have offended against Thy holy laws, and have not glorified Thee, in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways. Thou hast said in Thy Holy Word, that when Thy judgments are upon the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness; and now we beseech Thee so to incline the hearts of the people of this land, that they may bear one another's burthens, and follow the things that make for peace, and have love one towards another. And do Thou, Lord, of Thy great mercy, restore to us such prosperity, that we may not sow much, and bring in little, but that Thou mayest bless us in whatsoever we set our hand unto; and that our people may eat their own bread with quietness. Above all, teach us so to acknowledge Thee, the Author and Giver of all good, that we may live in Thy faith and fear, setting our affections on things above, and seeking first Thy heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be honour and glory, world without end. Amen.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

John Hardy, Esq., late Member for Bradford, has presented to the Rev. Dr. Burnet, vicar of that parish, the sum of £6000, for the purposes of church building and endowment.

A Lyons journal announces that the Central Club of Women, in that city, have decided to present an address to the Provisional Government, demanding the right of voting for females.

The *Jackall* and *Fantome*, ships-of-war, are ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth.

Lord Patrick James Stewart, M.P., is appointed to succeed his late brother, the Marquis of Bute, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Bute.

There are at present upwards of one thousand seven hundred artillery recruits in the garrison of Woolwich.

A cup, supposed to be Pictish, made of granite, and fluted on the outside, has recently been discovered at Brickjige, Caithness. In that neighbourhood there are a number of Pictish remains to be seen.

Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, M.P. for Glamorgan, will be Lord-Lieutenant of that county, in the place of the Marquis of Bute, deceased.

The Bishop of Salisbury will hold the triennial visitation of his diocese in the month of May.

The installation of Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford, is fixed to take place in the Cathedral Church of his diocese, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Mr. Houston is appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court at Berberice, British Guiana, and Mr. W. Napier is to be Clerk of the Works and Civil Engineer at Hong Kong.

The 24 battalions of the National Garde Mobile of Paris have just received percussion muskets. This force amounts to from 15,000 to 16,000 men, giving about 600 for each battalion.

The Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Dundford King, K.C.H., will retain his command until the middle of next month, although his three years' term of service expired on Tuesday last.

On Saturday morning last, at a wardmote held in Cordwainers' Hall, for the purpose of electing an Alderman for Bread-street Ward, in the room of William Hughes Hughes, Esq., resigned in consequence of his long residence abroad through illness, Mr. William Lawrence, builder, was elected unanimously.

Vice-Admiral Dacres, now the Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, will not be superseded by a successor until he has fully served his term of three years.

A decree of the Provisional Government of France, authorises the Minister of Marine to take possession of the Transatlantic packets, due regard being paid to the rights of the interested parties.

A military order has just been issued reducing the height at which young men will be enlisted for the artillery service from five feet nine inches to five feet eight inches, their age being betwixt eighteen and twenty-two years.

A deputation from the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society had an interview with his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury last week at the Palace, when his Grace was pleased at once to accept the office of President, and to express the liveliest interest in the peculiar objects of the charity.

The final arrangements are now completed for the approaching season at Almack's. The first ball of the series of six is to commence on the 4th proximo, and will be continued every alternate Thursday, instead of Wednesday, up to the 13th of July. There are now ten ladies patronesses; and it is made one of the rules that the ladies patronesses do attend when in town.

An address from the inhabitants of Newport was presented to Prince Albert at Osborne (Isle of Wight), on Saturday, by the Mayor of Newport and a deputation, for presentation to her Majesty.

A patriotic offer is about to be made by the militia and other inhabitants of Jersey to the Government, to dispense with the presence there of any portion of the army, now so much required in England and Ireland; themselves to undertake the guard of the various military stations of the island.

The Paris *Union* asserts that the King of Prussia has consented to abandon his rights in Neuchâtel.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere took his seat on Friday (last week) at the Board of the Commissioners of Railways, at their office in the Board of Trade.

The Minister of the Interior (France) has just decided that the internal walls of the Pantheon are to be covered with paintings by M. Paul Chenavard and such assistants as he may think fit to associate with himself in the task.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major Stephens and Mr. Edmond Midmay, visited Christ's Hospital on Sunday afternoon.

On Sunday (to-morrow) the Bishop of Oxford will preach the sermon in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £15 from "a person who wishes to repair an inadvertent omission." The sum will be paid into the Exchequer.

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 28th ult., announce that, by an Imperial ukase, no Russian subject shall be allowed passports for foreign countries; this restriction extends to merchants also.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, at their residence in Carlton Gardens, several members of the aristocracy.

The mortal remains of the Princesse de Condé have been removed from the chapel of the Convent of the Benedictines (the Temple), Paris, where the school of instruction of the artillery of the National Guard is now established, and transferred provisionally to the community of the Dames Benedictines, in the Rue Neuve Sainte Genevieve.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister gave a grand entertainment on Saturday evening, at the residence of the Legation, Carlton House-terrace, to Lord John Russell and a distinguished party. The Premier was expressly invited to meet his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.

On Sunday last, being the first Sunday in Easter Term, the Judges and the Corporation of the city of London attended in state Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Bishop of Chester (Dr. Graham) has appointed Mr. C. T. Parry, of Chester, to be his Lordship's secretary.

The post of Consul-General of France at Bagdad, which was filled by M. de Loev. Weimars, has been suppressed by the Provisional Government.

It is said that the Provisional Government of France is engaged in organising "ateliers fraternels" in the twenty detached forts which surround Paris. Each fort can lodge about 2000 workmen.

It is stated to be in contemplation to place Dover Harbour entirely in the hands of the Government.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his last parliamentary entertainment this session, on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square.

A reprieve has been granted for Thomas Aldridge Sturley, who was, at the last Norfolk assizes, left for execution.

It is reported in official quarters that the French navy is in such a state of disorganisation with respect to ships and men, that the Provisional Government is not in a position to make any demonstration afloat. It is also stated that the Prince de Joinville is to be offered the command of the French fleet.

The opening throughout of the Boulogne and Amiens Railway took place on Monday. An uninterrupted route now exists by railway from Boulogne to Paris.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Miller, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, to be Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Scotland, in the room of James Syme, Esq., removed from Edinburgh.

In the Royal West Middlesex Regiment of Militia, Charles William Grenfell, Esq., M.P., is appointed Captain.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Sydney Otway Husband, of Mold, in the county of Flint, Gent., to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

The Earl and Countess of Ripon and Viscount Goderich have left Carlton-gardens, on a visit to the Countess (Dowager) of Buckinghamshire, at her seat in Surrey, for the recess.

Viscount Melbourne has gone to Brocket Hall, Herts, for the holidays during which the noble Viscount purposes to entertain a select party.

We regret to learn that Lord Ashburton and the Baring family have sustained another family bereavement by the decease of Mr. Henry Baring, of Cromer Hall, who died on Thursday week, aged 73 years.

The clergy of the City of London, Fellows of Sion College, last week presented an address of congratulation to the Archbishop of Canterbury on his Grace's accession to the Primacy.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk intend to receive a succession of distinguished visitors at Arundel Castle during the Easter recess.

A deputation from the ward of Cripple-gate-within (City), in favour of Corporation Reform, had an interview with Lord John Russell on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

M. Savio had been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the French Republic at Frankfurt.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs had suppressed five sub-directors in his department; economy being the order of the day in all the Government offices.

The Archbishop of Paris had authorised a collection in all the churches of his diocese, last week, in favour of the wives and children of the Poles who had left France to re-conquer the independence of Poland.

The national cockade of the Venetian Republic is composed of the three Italian colours: green in the centre, red on the outside, and white between the two.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received £20 from "G. H."

The same will be paid into the Exchequer.

Her Majesty's ship *Howe* sailed on the 3rd instant from Lisbon for Madeira, to convey the Queen Dowager to England. The steamer *Scourge* immediately followed, to tow the *Howe* in case of light winds.

The Tower of London



CHAMBER IN THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

THERE is not a more rational mode of passing an Easter Holiday in the metropolis than in a visit to this famed prison-palace. Not many years since, this was an expensive recreation, and, of course, accessible only to the few. The judicious reduction of the admission money, to view what are popularly termed the curiosities, has, however, materially tended to increase the number of visitors, as appears from the following table, compiled from the Parliamentary Returns, at the periods of the change :—

Years.	2s. and fee	Visitors.	Revenue.
1837-38	.....	11,104	£1665
1838-39	..... 1s. "	42,212	2110
1839-40	..... 6d. "	84,872	2121
1840-41	..... 6d. "	95,231	2380

This relates to the Armouries alone. The experiment, however, being so successful, it was resolved to extend the plan to the Regalia, which are now to be seen for the same small sum.

We shall scarcely be expected to say anything new of the interest attached to the Tower as an historical locality. In this respect it is the most important spot in the metropolis. "The History of the Tower of London," says Mr. Hewitt, in his excellent Guide-book, "is the history of England; at least, during the more historical age of our existence as a kingdom: and if, in later years, the dungeons of this fortress, the block, and the torture, have been less in request, there have yet been few stirring events in which the Tower of London has not played its part. From the days of William the Conqueror to those of Lovat and Bal-



APARTMENT IN THE ST. THOMAS'S, OR TRAITORS' TOWER.



RUINS OF THE BRICK TOWER.



THE HORSE ARMOURY.

merino, a long series of distinguished names connects the history of this prison-palace with that of our country."

The lofty square building, adorned with turrets, and seen from Tower-hill surmounting the rest of the fortress, formed, for many years, of itself the Tower of London. Its precise position is shown in the first illustration. The other buildings have been added as outworks to this, the original palace and castle of the early Monarchs of England, and known as "the White Tower;" of which, by the way, we shall speak more in detail upon some future occasion. Our present purpose is to point attention to certain other portions of the ancient fortress, which we have engraved as illustrative of its historical attraction.

Leaving Tower-hill, we enter the fortress at the point where formerly stood "the Lyons Gate," so named from the adjoining court having been occupied by the Royal Menagerie. The next gate is that of "the Middle Tower." This, and

the one on the farther side of the moat (the Byward Tower), were strongly fortified, and provided each with a double portcullis: a drawbridge formerly united them. The moat was drained in 1843: it has been laid with grass turf, and is used for exercising the troops.

The towers above named, and all those of the Outer Ward, are of the age of Henry III., the works having been very much increased and strengthened by this monarch. A narrow street is here seen on the left, which extends entirely round the fortress, dividing the Outer from the Inner Ward, or Ballium.

Passing straight onward, we find ourselves between a water-gate to the right, and the inner Ballium gate to the left. The former of these is

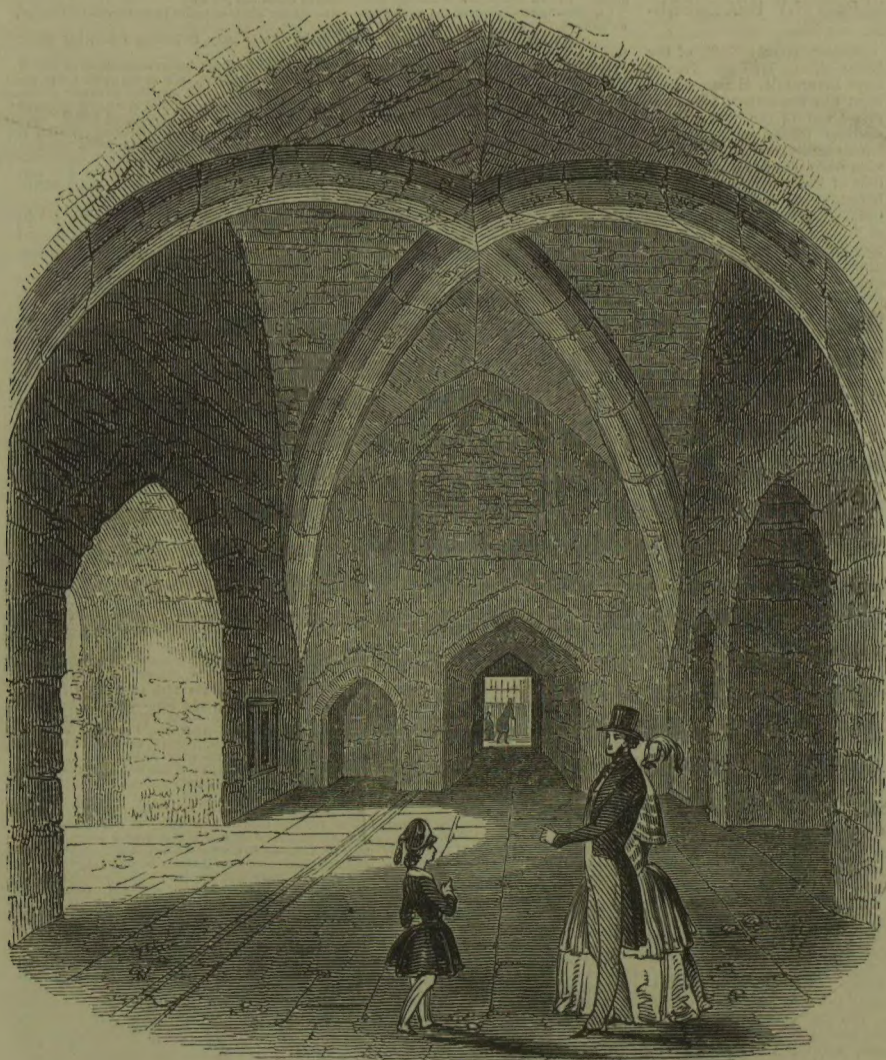
ST. THOMAS'S TOWER,

or the Traitor's Gate, through which state prisoners were commonly brought to

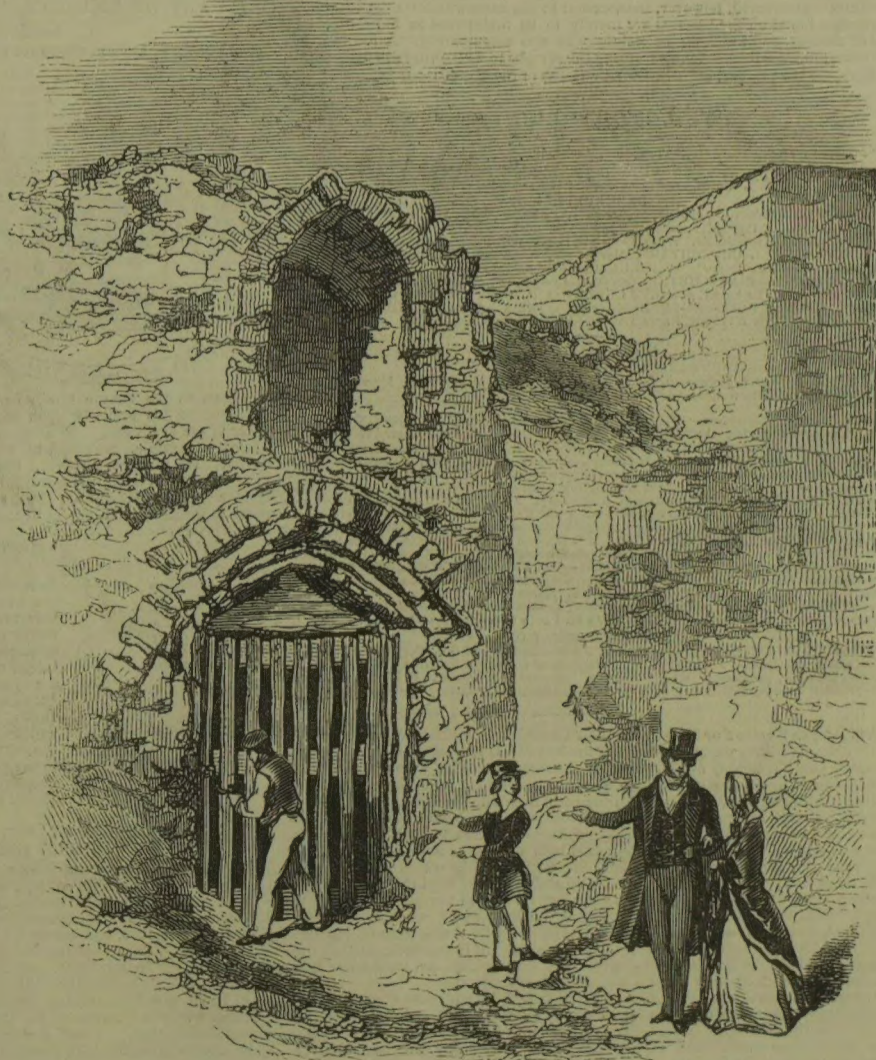
the Tower, and carried to their trial at Westminster. This tower has under it, secured by strong double gates, an arched channel, which communicates with the river Thames by a passage beneath the wharf, through which the state delinquents were conveyed.

The tower is a large rectangular edifice, the outer line of which is strengthened by two circular towers, projecting from the south-east and south-west angles. These towers have been very little altered, and interiorly exhibit some fine examples of the early pointed architecture of Henry the Third's reign. Within each tower are two little vaulted apartments, of a hexagonal form, and corresponding in dimensions, their greatest width being nine feet. The ribs of the vaulting rise from the capitals of small round columns.

Passing under the square tower, opposite the water-gate, and known as the Bloody Tower, we find ourselves under the walls of the White Tower, and in



THE BOWYER TOWER—BASEMENT.



RUINS OF THE BOWYER TOWER.

front of the spot lately occupied by the Grand Storehouse (or arsenal of small arms), destroyed by fire on the night of October 30, 1841. Upon this site has been erected the noble pile of the Waterloo Barracks.

On the left is the church of St. Peter ad vincula; opposite to which, at the south-west corner of the Tower Green, are the Lieutenant's Lodgings, a structure of the time of Henry VIII., now the residence of the Governor.

Half-way between the Lieutenant's Lodgings and the Church, stands

THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

"This," says Mr. Hewitt, "is perhaps the most interesting building of the whole range, the White Tower not excepted. Employed for many years as a 'prison lodging,' its walls are covered with the carved memorials of its unfortunate occupants. Among those who have thus recorded their sorrows are John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, 1553; Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, 1587; Charles Bailey, a Fleming, and agent of Mary Queen of Scots; Arthur and Edmund Poole, great-grandchildren of George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV.; Thomas Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Kildare, 1534; Sedbar, Abbot of Joreval, 1537; Dr. Abel, chaplain of Queen Catherine of Aragon; Thomas Cobham, son of Lord Cobham, 1555; Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; Sir Ingham Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, 1537; Egremont Radclyffe, son of the Earl of Sussex, 1576; with many others. Couplets, maxims, or allegories are sometimes added.

'BY TORTURE STRAUNGE MY TROUTH WAS TRYED.
TET OF MY LIBERTIE DENIED. 1581. THOMAS MYAGH.'

"This 'torture strange' was the rack.

'Hit is the poynt of a wyse man to try and then truste,
For happy is he who fyndeth one that is juste. T. C.'

"This prisoner had evidently been the victim of some false friend. The following is the conceit of a poor lover:—
"Thomas Wyllyngar, goldsmith. My hart is yours tel deth. The initials, T. W. and P. A., on each side of the bleeding heart, are doubtless those of the lover and his mistress. The upper chamber of the Beauchamp Tower is said to have been the prison of Queen Anne Boleyn. The lower one is now used as a mess-room by the officers of the garrison, but may be seen by applying in the early part of the day to the person left in charge of the apartments." We have engraved the latter apartment.

North of the Beauchamp Tower stands the Develin and Devereux Tower. This and the Beauchamp Tower being out of the way of the great fire in 1841, they remain intact. Not so, however, the three next towers in the northern range of the Inner Ballium wall—the Flint, the Bowyer, and the Brick Towers. The first and second of these were partly destroyed, but have been restored. The Brick Tower remains in ruins.

THE BOWYER TOWER.

or Bowyer's Tower, acquired that name from having been, in early times, assigned as the residence of the master and provider of the King's bows. Of the original tower, the basement floor was the only part remaining, up to 1841; the upper story being a modern brick edifice, used in time of war for the inspection of small arms, manufactured by the contracting gun-makers; and in one of the work-rooms originated the above fire.

The entrance to the basement, which we have engraved, is from "the train of artillery," through a wall ten feet in thickness. The interior is strongly groined and vaulted; it has been restored in the recent works. It was in this gloomy chamber that George, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV., was, according to tradition, murdered by drowning in a butt of malmsey wine. There is, however, a still more dreary vault beneath the floor, closed by a trap-door, opening upon a flight of steps. Near the entrance, on the right, is a narrow cell, or, more probably, the commencement of a secret passage, now blocked up, constructed within the Ballium wall.

The engraving accompanying the interior view shows a portion of the Bowyer Tower, as the ruins appeared after the fire of 1841.

Next is a view of

THE RUINS OF THE BRICK TOWER.

the last of the three towers above named. This is stated in the survey (temp. Henry VIII.) to be the lodging of the Master of the Ordnance; and here Lady Jane Grey is said to have been imprisoned. Its last official resident was named Butler, after whom it has been locally called "Butler's Tower." The superstructure was destroyed in the late fire; it was of brick, and thought to have been of the 14th century; it was repaired in 1822, when the windows were modernized, and the exterior walls stuccoed and embattled. There remained after the fire the basement floor, formerly part of the domestic offices, and beneath that a dungeon, said to have been used for prison purposes. The superstructure has been rebuilt in the style of the original edifice.

THE HORSE ARMOURY.

is very attractive, it being not at all unusual for several hundred persons to visit it in one day. This shows an inclination in the public to know something of the ancient war costume and weapons of their ancestors. A great advantage of the reduction of the admission money—the greatest, perhaps—is that persons of even moderate means may go again and again to study this collection, who before were limited by the expense of the admission to a single view.

We quote Mr. Hewitt's description of the Armoury, and take this opportunity of commending his very accurate "The Tower, its History, Armouries, and Antiquities," for the details of the figures in this apartment, as well as for the most salient points in the history and present state of the Tower:—

"At the south-west corner of the White Tower is the entrance to the Horse Armoury. This building was completed in 1826, and forms in its interior a single apartment of 150 feet in length, by 33 in width. The centre is occupied by a line of equestrian and dismounted figures, twenty-seven in number, clothed in the armour of various reigns, from that of Edward I. to that of James II. Around the room are ranged other figures in armour, interspersed with military trophies and emblems. A recess in the centre of the south wall contains a magnificent suit worn by Henry VIII.; while two vestibules, one at each end of the building, exhibit a curious collection of offensive and defensive arms of different ages. On a recessed platform, against the central part of the north wall, is the equestrian figure formerly exhibited as the 'Norman Crusader,' with a great variety of helmets, cuirasses, shields, &c., of various periods. At each end of the room are other mounted figures, and on the ceiling a large collection of obsolete arms and accoutrements, arranged in various fanciful devices. These antiquities formerly occupied the old buildings adjoining the eastern wall of the White Tower; but were removed here on the re-arrangement of the armouries by Sir S. Meyrick. Over the line of equestrian figures occupying the centre of the room will be seen a series of banners, each bearing a date, and the name of some king or knight whose person is represented by the effigy below. It must be carefully remembered, however, that, except in the cases which we shall specify, the names found on the banners are merely to be understood as indicating the age of the suit, and the king or knight who was cotemporary. A few only of the armours have been actually worn by the persons to whom they are assigned."

Here, for the present, our illustrated glimpse of the Tower must halt.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.
C ELLIS, Easttholy, Sussex, grocer. J WADE, Lisson-grove, draper.

BANKRUPTCIES.

E BENTON, Tottenham-court-road, pearl-draper. J S STOPFORD, Austin-frgars, merchant. HANNALL and ANN PROSSER, late of Bond-street, milliners. D J and J G ELSTER, Threadneedle-street, merchants. E TOWNSEND, Hungerford-market, and Grosvenor-street West, fishmonger. L CHURCHYARD, Market-hill, Woodbridge, butcher. R B WEBB, Bury Saint Edmunds, draper. W KILLIAN, Bury, ironkeeper. J SHAVE, Bristol, licensed victualler. MARY HETHERINGTON, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, innkeeper. W DYSON, Wakefield, Yorkshire, grocer. J GREENWOOD, Haworth, Yorkshire, worsted spinner. A HARRISON, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Lancashire, joiner. A MARSLAND, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer. R WILSON, Hartlepool, shipowner.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.
W PENNY, Newport, Monmouth, brewer. J SMITH, and J COOPER, Marshal-street, Golden-square, woollen-draper.

BANKRUPTCIES.

L G JULIEN, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, music-seller. J BARNES, Woodfield-road, Paddington, builder. J STRANGE, Abingdon, Berkshire, wine merchant. W N LAST, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, watchmaker. H W HUGHES, Marylebone-street, Regent-street, plumber. G D ROSE, Duke-street, Smithfield, plumber. H A HART, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, linen-draper. J WILLIS, Lower Grosvenor-street, music-seller. F TEALE, Leyton, Essex, brewer. A G EVANS and R WEBB, New Bond-street, Hanover-square, engravers. W GYLLBE, East Bedford, Nottinghamshire, apothecary. J GREENWOOD and B GREENWOOD, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners. T MARTENS, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, merchant. W MAUD, Morton, Yorkshire, worsted-stuff-manufacturer. W DAY, Liverpool, draper. A W BART, Liverpool, mercantile. J W BROCKE and J WILSON, Liverpool, merchants. T BROWN, Limerick, wholesale and retail draper. T STOTTER and W RICHARDS, Manchester, joiners. R JOHNSTON, Gracechurch-street, ironmonger. M MERRITT, Pensford, Somersetshire, farmer. G HARRIS, Gloucester, carpenter. G MATHIAS, Somerset, scrivener. G MORRIS, Garmvach, near Nantyglo, Monmouthshire, grocer. T BARKER, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, manufacturing-perfumer. S EMBERTON, Newton, Warwickshire, general shop-keeper. R ROBINSON St. Paul's Churchyard, City, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A O RIDDLE, Edinburgh, civil engineer. J ARCHIBALD and Co., Hutton Park Works, Alloa, machine-makers. J EADIE, Hogganfield, near Glasgow, bleacher. T WEDDELL and Co., Glasgow, merchants. G HENDERSON, Greenock, merchant. P DEWAIL, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, road contractor. G HERON, Cassalsands, Kirkcudbright, milliner.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF TOM STEELE.—This eccentric gentleman, who figured among the Repealers during the days of the late Mr. O'Connell, made an attempt at suicide on Wednesday evening last, at about seven o'clock. The unfortunate gentleman mounted one of the seats on the upper side of Waterloo-bridge, and instantly plunged head foremost from the third arch into the river. A waterman, named Richard Larkin, of Stamford-place, Lambeth, was crossing the river in a boat with five persons in it, and by desperate exertions he succeeded in rescuing the poor fellow. The moment Larkin laid hold of him, he tried all he could to get away and to accomplish his object, but fortunately he was prevented. He was immediately taken to Bow-street police-station, and from thence to King's College Hospital, where he at present remains. Whilst in the receiving-room of the hospital, he said that he was stopping at Peel's Coffee-house. He also said that he had acted very foolishly in not waiting till it was dark, as then he could have done the business effectually. He, however, did not state what had induced him to make such a desperate attempt upon his life.

At the WESTMINSTER Police-office, W. Tomkins, a young man about twenty-five years of age, was, on Wednesday, committed for trial on the capital charge of stabbing a young woman, named Maria Eden, in the street, on Sunday night. The unfortunate woman died almost immediately. Jealousy was said to have been the cause of the fatal act.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Woodstockiensis."—No. 3 appears to be without error. Nos. 5 and 6 are too obvious and simple; and your problem No. 7 can be easily solved in less than five moves.

"C. W. C."—You are quite right; No. 218 is properly a six-move problem.

"Mains."—Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," just published by Bohn.

"C. W. C."—You have failed in No. 221. Your communications should be addressed to the Editor, &c.

"J. K. E."—It shall receive due attention.

"Sopraccitta."—Look again at No. 221; it is very ingenious.

"A."—You are quite wrong with regard to Enigma No. 301. It cannot possibly be solved in less than the stipulated moves.

"Rusticus," West Riding.—The distinguished writer mentioned is a member of the Club.

"J. D. T." "V. N."—The games of the celebrated match between Mr. Staunton and the French Champion are to be had complete in Vol. V. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." Apply to Hastings, of Carey-street.

"Rufa Terra."—Do not give up either of the Enigmas, Nos. 292 or 301. They are both correct, and, as you say, excellent. You are wrong in Problem 221.

"R. S. T."—You have hit at length upon the key to 292. Your solution is the true one.

"H. B. P."—We are quite satisfied that Problem No. 218, by Mr. Stanley, is not to be solved in less than six moves.

"T. V." "Amateur," "W. P.," and many others.—Enigma No. 292, about which we have received innumerable communications, all denying the possibility of its being right, we believe to be perfectly correct, and can confidently recommend it as a most instructive and ingenious piece of Chess strategy.

Solutions by "G. H. T." "H. F." "J. G. T." "M. P." "Sopraccitta," "Philos-Chess," "C. S." "W. S. B." "R. F." "Royal Artillery," "Heysham," "W. T." "Lincoln," "W. C." "Eva," "W. L." "G. A. H." "H. B." "Rufa Terra," are correct. Those by "C. A. M. K." "G. G." "Woodstockiensis," "Man. Exam." "Almaric," "S. T." are wrong.

** The answers to some communications are necessarily deferred till the next Number.

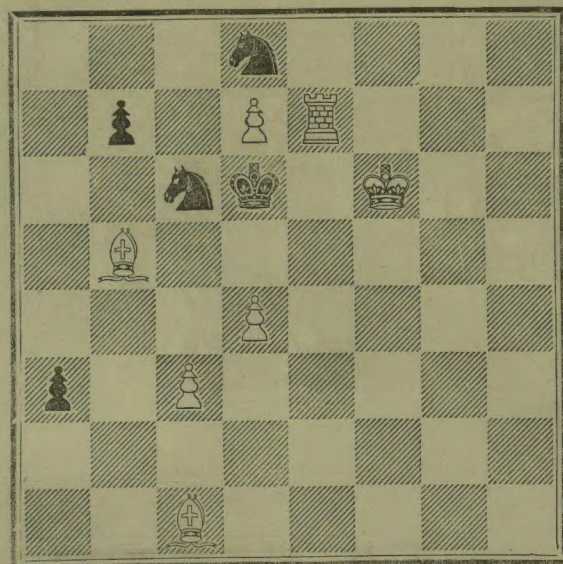
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 221.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B 4th	K to B 7th, or*	3. Q to K B sq (ch)	K moves
2. Q to K B 5th (ch)	K moves	4. Q to her 3d—Mate	

* 1. Q to Q R 6th (ch) K to R 7th or 8th 3. K to Q 4th K to B 7th
2. Q to R 6th (ch) K to Kt sq 4. Q to her 3d—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 222.

By J. E. COOMBS, Esq.
BLACK.



White to play, and mate in seven moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 302.—By an AMATEUR, Woodstock.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 2d	K at Q R 8th	Kt at K sq	Q B 5th and 6th,
R at Q 5th	R at Q Kt 2d	P at Q B 5th	and Q R 7th
B at K Kt 2d	P at K 3d		

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 303.—By A. LULMAN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his B 2d	K at his 4th	P at K 2d, Q 6th, and	
Q at K B 7th	P at Q 2d	Q B 5th	
B at K 3d			

White playing first, can mate in three moves.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

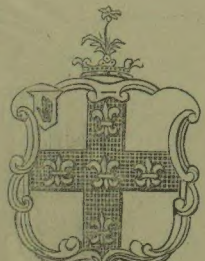
LORD RIVERSDALE.

Accounts from Ireland announce the death, at Lisnegar, county Cork, of the Right Hon. William Tonson Lord Riversdale. His Lordship, born 8th December, 1775, was eldest son of the first Peer, a military officer of rank, and Lieutenant-Governor of Cork, who was created Baron Riversdale of Rathcorrane (of which borough he was patron) 13th October, 1789. The patriarch of the family in Ireland, Major Richard Tonson, obtained a grant of land in the county of Cork from Charles II. for his distinguished exertions in favour of Royalty during the Civil Wars, and purchased the castle and lands of Spanish Island, in the same county. These estates were considerably increased by a bequest to the Tonson family from Major Anthony Butler, who, having no issue, settled his property upon Richard Tonson, Esq., of Spanish Island, the father of the first Peer.

Lord Riversdale, whose death we record, was Colonel of the South Cork Militia. He married, in 1799, Charlotte Theodosia, daughter of St. Leger Aldworth, First Viscount Doneraile, but as he has left no child, the family honours devolve on his Lordship's only surviving brother, Dr. Ludlow Tonson, the eloquent and estimable Bishop of Killalee.

SIR THOMAS NEAVE, BART., OF DAGNAN-PARK, ESSEX.

This venerable Baronet, whose decease occurred on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 87, was the eldest son of Sir Richard Neave, a commercial character of great eminence, who filled the office of Governor of the Bank of England in 1780, and obtained the title of honour his family enjoys in 1795. Sir Thomas married, 13th June, 1791, Frances Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, and has left four sons and two daughters. Sir Richard Digby Neave, the eldest son, and present Baronet, is married to the youngest daughter of the late Lord Arundell; and Mr. Sheffield Neave, the third Director of the Bank.



GEORGE HENRY ELLIOT, ESQ., OF BINFIELD PARK AND HURST LODGE, BERKSHIRE.

This gentleman, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Berks Militia, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, died in London, on the 15th instant. He was eldest son of the late Rev. George Henry Glasse, A.M., Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, and assumed the surname and arms of Elliot by Royal license in 1811. He was born in 1789, and married, in 1812, Mary Josephine, daughter of General Sir James Hay, Colonel of the 2nd Dragon Guards, by whom he leaves one son, Captain George Henry Elliot, and three daughters.

Colonel Elliot's grandfather, the learned Dr. Samuel Glasse, Vicar of Wanstead, held the distinguished position of Chaplain in Ordinary to King George III., and was also Chaplain to the Trinity House. The Colonel's stepmother, the widow of his father, the Rev. George Henry Glasse, married, for her second husband, Commodore, Sir John James Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., the gallant naval commander.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Money continues abundant, and consequently its employment is difficult. Large sums have been freely tendered for a month or six months, at two, and two-and-a-half per cent. Nevertheless, but few indications in favour of railway investments are apparent. Several of the dividend-paying companies are offering five per cent. for seven years, with but trifling success, notwithstanding the low rate of interest already alluded to. How long this distrust in home investments will continue it is impossible to conjecture, but the rapid advance in Foreign Securities during the last week induces a belief that money is finding itself a channel in that direction.

The English Funds were generally flat on Monday, at a slight decline upon the previous week's closing prices. Consols stood at 81½ during the day. On Tuesday, however, an advance of about ½ per cent. was registered, upon the arrival of the Foreign expresses announcing an improvement of nearly three per cent. in the French funds; but, later in the day, speculative sales reduced prices to about the previous day's quotation. Considerable firmness marked prices on Wednesday, and a rise of about ½ per cent. was finally registered. Such was the demand for Money Stock, that the price for delivery was ½ per cent. more than for Account. A further improvement was the result of a renewed demand on Thursday, several large investments on Foreign accounts having been made. Exchequer Bills continue firm, at a slight improvement; Bank Stock is also advancing, but the price of Reduced is nearly ½ per cent. below its relative value. Good Friday being a close holiday, no transactions occurred, the closing prices of the week, consequently, are, for—Bank Stock, 189; Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, 80½; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 82½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 81½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 5-16; Ditto, 30 years Jan. 5, 1860, 8 9-16; India Stock, 227; India Bonds, £1000, 18 pm; Consols for Account, 82½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 44 pm; £500, 43 pm; Small, 40 pm.

The Foreign Market has suddenly become animated, and speculative purchases and sales have greatly increased during the past week. In this change of feeling the public have also slightly shared, tempted, doubtless, by the low prices of several of the best Foreign Securities. Although all descriptions of Stock have advanced, the most striking changes have occurred in Brazilian, Russian, and Spanish Three per Cents. Brazilian on Monday quoted 60 for the Old Five per Cents; the closing price is 66. Russian has advanced 7 per cent., quoting on Monday 80 to 82, and closing at 88 to 89. Spanish Three per Cents on Monday stood at 19, and now close at 20½. Grenada closes at 13½, being an advance of ½ per cent.; Mexican at 15, being ½ per cent. better; Spanish Five per Cents at 11½, an improvement of ½ per cent.; Portuguese 15, being ½ per cent. advance; Dutch Four per Cents have risen from 55 to 59½; the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, however, have improved only about 1 per cent., closing at 40 to 39½. Venezuela Deferred is 5½.

Shares are decidedly firmer for the present, but, unfortunately, any marked improvement only produces sellers. The change in the values, it will be seen by the accompanying list, is nearly confined to the established dividend-paying lines:—Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 3½ dis.; Bristol and Exeter, 59; Buckinghamshire, 4 dis.; Caledonian, 27½; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 6½; Ditto, £18, E. and H., 5½; Ditto, £310s., 3; Eastern Counties, 13½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per cent., No. 1, ½ dis.; Ditto, North and Eastern, 49; Ditto, New, 20; East Lincolnshire, 15; Great Northern, 3½; Great Western, ½ Shares, 50; Ditto, ½ Shares, 15; Ditto, Fifths, 19½; Ditto, New, £17, 8; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ½ Shares, 36½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Leeds and Bradford, 86; Leeds and Thirsk, 16½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 28½; Ditto, Guarant., 5 per cent., 8½; London and North Western, 123; Ditto, New, 4; London and South Western, 44½; Do., New £50, 27; Midland, 97; Do., Consol. Pref., £50 Shares, 9; Norfolk, Guaranteed, 5½ per cent., 4½; North British, 20½; Do., Quarters, 3½; Do., Thirds, 1; North Staffordshire, 7; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 6½; Scottish Central, 26½; South Eastern, 22½; Do., No. 2, 6; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 30; Ditto Original New and Berwick, 28; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 15½; Ditto ditto, No. 2, 9½; Ditto Great Northern and Eastern Preference, 7½; York and North Midland, 64½; Ditto Preference, 12½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 28½; Boulogne and Amiens, 6; Namur and Liege, 1; Northern of France, 3½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 1½; Paris and Lyons, 2½; Paris and Strasbourg, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the week, the arrivals of English wheat—coastwise and by land carriage—have been on a very limited scale. Both on Monday and Wednesday—there being no market on Friday, from its being a holiday—most kinds were in steady request, and prices were well supported. As the imports of foreign wheat continue large, that article has met a slow inquiry, but we have no decline to notice in value. Barley has moved off steadily, at full rates of currency; but malt has commanded scarcely any attention. Oats have produced very full prices; but all other articles have been much neglected, though we cannot call them cheap.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 55s; ditto white, 45s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 46s to 51s; rye, 32s to 34s; grinding barley, 29s to 31s; distilling ditto, 29s to 31s; malted ditto, 31s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 51s to 56s; brown ditto, 46s to 53s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 56s; Chevallier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 22s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 18s; ditto, white, 17s to 20s; tick beans, new, 32s to 34s; ditto, old, 42s to 44s; grey peas, 32s to 38s; mangle, 32s to 38s; white, 31s to 38s; bolters, 36s to 40s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 46s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 35s to 38s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per 100 lbs.

The Seed Market.—So little business has been doing in seeds, that our quotations are nominal.

Linsed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempsed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white do., 8s to 9s 6d; rapeseed, 3s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; linsed cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s, ditto foreign, £8 to £5 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £5 10s per ton; canary, 68s to 72s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 49s 7d; barley, 32s 2d; oats, 19s 11d; rye, 28s 10c; beans, 35s 6d; peas, 36s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 50s 9d; barley, 31s 3d; oats, 20s 1d; rye, 30s 0d; beans, 35s 8d; peas, 38s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 7s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—This market is somewhat firmer than last week. In prices, however, owing to the heavy supplies on offer, we have no improvement to notice.

Sugar.—The best parcels of West India, Bengal, and Mauritius sugars have been in somewhat improved request, at a trifle more money. In all other kinds next to nothing has been doing. Brown lump, 52s to 52s 6d; and standard ditto, 53s per cwt.

Coffee.—Mocha has declined quite 3s per cwt. Other kinds of coffee have moved off slowly, at late rates.

Rice.—All descriptions have been flat, and large parcels may be had on somewhat easier terms.

Pork.—We have to notice a very steady inquiry for Irish butter—the stock of which is small—at full prices. Carlow is selling at 92s to 98s; Limerick, 87s to 93s; and Cork, 94s to 96s per cwt. English butter, though in good supply, moves off steadily, at lower prices. Fine new Dorset, 104s to 106s; middling and good, 90s to 98s per cwt.; and fresh, 10s to 12s 6d per dozen lbs. Foreign butter is firm, at full rates of currency. Fine Friesland, 100s to 104s; fine Kiel, 96s to 102s; and inferior and surplus, 78s to 94s per cwt. The bacon market is quiet, and there are sellers at 1s per cwt. less money. However, we quote prime sizeable Waterford, 68s to 70s; heavy, 67s to 69s; Limerick sizeable, 66s to 68s; and heavy, 64s to 66s per cwt. On board, prices are somewhat easier. Bale middles are held at 60s to 64s; and tierces, 58s to 62s per cwt. Bladder lard is dull, but kegs and firkins are in improved request. In other kinds of provisions a moderate business is doing, at full prices.

Wool.—This market has become heavy, and prices have receded fully 1s per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot, 56s 6d to 51s per cwt. For forward delivery, very little is doing.

Oils.—All kinds move off slowly, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s to £4 0s; clover ditto, £4 0s to £5 0s; and straw £1 8s to £1 12s per load.

Sheep (Friday).—This being the day appointed for holding what is termed the great lamb show the attendance of both town and country buyers was somewhat numerous. Owing, however, to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, and the heaviness in the trade in the dead markets, the lamb trade was in a very inactive state, and Monday's quotations were with difficulty effected. A few of the principal Down quotations sold at from 6s 8d to 7s, but the general quotations did not exceed from 5s 8 to 6s 8d per 8 lbs, and a clearance with difficulty effected. The numbers of beasts were seasonably good, both as to number and quality, while demand was far from brisk, at but little alteration in prices. The sale for sheep—the supply of which was very moderate—ruled heavily, and, in some instances, the currencies declined 2d per 8 lbs. Calves moved off slowly, but we have no change to notice in their value. Pigs commanded scarcely any attention, at almost nominal figures. The supply of foreign stock consisted of 123 very superior oxen from Spain; 295 sheep, 350 sheep, and 40 calves from Holland and Germany. From the Isle of Wight, 375 sheep and lambs came to hand, and from Scotland 90 Scots.

Per 8lb to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, 4s, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-wooled ditto 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime South Down ditto, in the wool, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; Ditto, out of the wool 5s 0s to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small ditto, 4s 0d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 8s 8d to 7s 0d. Beasts, 100s; cows, 12s; sheep and lambs, 710d; calves, 271s; pigs, 250.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were heavy to-day, and prices were not supported.

Per 8lb by the carcase.—Inferior beef, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large pork, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; middling ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; veal, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; small pork, 4s 6d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HEBBERT.

BIRTHS.

At Beeston Hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, of a daughter.—On the 10th of October last, at Wellington, New Zealand, the lady of Charles Clifford, Esq., of a son.—At Crapenhall Lodge, Cheshire, the wife of J. Fenton, Esq., M.A., of a daughter.—At Ballinasloe (Ireland), the wife of Capt. Sullivan, Royal Scots Greys, of a daughter.—At Hedon Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Wake, of a daughter.—At Welborne Parsonage, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. Barham Johnson, of a son.—At Wickfield Vicarage, Berks, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Elliott, of a daughter.—At the Legation of the United States at Lima, Peru, the wife of R. Clay, Esq., of a daughter.—At Affairs of the United States, of a daughter.—At Lee, near Blackheath, the wife of Dr. Robertson, D.C.L., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St Botolph's, Aldgate, G. Thomas, son of the late Lieut-Col Romilly, to Margaret Philip, only daughter of J. Merriess, Esq.—At All Saints', Fulham, H. Laumann, Esq., L.D., to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late W. Howard, Esq.—At Croydon, Capt the Hon R. F. Handcock, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Lord Castlemaine, to Isabella Louisa, only daughter of the late J. Gordon, Esq.—On the 18th inst, at St Mary's, Truro, by the Rev. S. J. T. Vigar, of Veyran, Cornwall, John Fincher Trist, Esq., of the Madras Army, eldest son of the late Captain Trist, Bengal Army, to Jane Warrington, eldest daughter of Capt. Devonshire, Royal Navy.—At St James's, Sir H. B. Young, Lieut-Governor of South Australia, to Augusta Sophia, eldest daughter of G. Marryat, Esq., of Parkfield, Potters-bar.

DEATHS.

PUBLICATIONS, &c.

DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

On Easter Monday will be published, in 12mo., price 2s., cloth, **SELECT PSALMS**, in English Verse. By the Rev. E. B. BURROW, B.A., Curate of Chelwood, Somerset. London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

NEW WORK BY GEORGE HERBERT RODWELL, ESQ. On the 29th of April will be published, price 1s., No. 1. of a New Work, to be entitled

OLD LONDON BRIDGE. By G. H. RODWELL. This Number will be illustrated with a highly-finished Engraving (on Steel) of the Bridge, by an eminent artist. The succeeding ones will each contain Two Steel Illustrations. J. and D. A. DARLING; SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

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TO ALL TEACHERS OF DANCING.—A

GENERAL MEETING of the Profession will be held at BLAGROVE'S CONCERT ROOMS, 71, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, on THURSDAY, the 27th of April, at one o'clock precisely, to take into consideration business of the greatest importance to the profession at large, at which all connected or interested in the art are requested to attend. Admission free.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.—G. M.

HOLDICH, Organ-builder (son of the Rev. Thos. Holdich, Rector of Maidwell, Northampton), has completed a very fine Organ for the parish church, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. The Organ is a most majestic instrument, possessing a swelling organ equal to any in the kingdom; it also possesses many novel effects. This Organ will be performed upon at the Manufactory on TUESDAY, the 2nd of MAY. The Performance will commence at three o'clock in the afternoon, and six in the evening. Any person, by leaving their card, can hear this noble instrument at the time mentioned. —Every description of Church, Chamber, and Barrel Organ Built, Tuned, and Repaired. —Manufactory, 12, Green-street, Soho-square, London.

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Kaufleute und Baaren-Abnehmer im Auslande.

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Alle Erwarung nach, werden diese neuen Docks gegen das Ende des Jahres 1849 den nächsten Grad von Bequemlichkeit und Vollendung erreicht haben, um Schiffe aufzunehmen.

Diese Docks werden den großen Vorzug vor den meisten andern englischen Häfen annehmen, dass sie zu allen Zeiten, ausgenommen ein paar Stunden bei niedrigem Wasser nach den Springtiden zugänglich sein werden.

Der Hafen bietet eine Suflucht gegen Ungewitter von allen Seiten und der Verkehr mit den Manufactur-Gegenden und mit allen Theilen des vereinigten Königreichs wird mittelst der Eisenbahn von Manchester, Sheffield und der Grafschaft Lincoln, ergänzt und vervollständigt.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE ROYAL NAVAL MILITARY, EAST INDIA, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON.

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Assurances are granted upon the lives of persons in every station of life, and for every purpose of the various sorts. —Venturers, Blind Persons assured in this office may change from one country to another without forfeiting their policies.

A Bonus, amounting to 30 per Cent. on the actual value of the policies, was apportioned to the assured at the first Septennial Meeting, held in the year 1844.

JOSEPH C. BRETTELL, Secretary.

ENCHANTED SPOY-GLASS! with Fireworks.

Illustrations, Surprises, Transformations, &c. &c., price 8s., being a very amusing and portable Diorama, quite new, for young persons. Extra new series of Views; amongst others, the Feast of Lanterns in China, the Winter Garden at Paris, Walter Scott's House, the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, &c. &c. Various Dioramas for Evening Parties. Sold at A. BOUCHER'S Depot of Foreign Goods, 52, George-street, Portman-square. A liberal allowance to the trade.

WINDOW BLINDS.—TYLOR & PACE'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST of WINDOW BLINDS will be forwarded on application, post free. The following are the prices of some of the various sorts: —Venetian Blind, per square foot, 8d.; Best Holland Blinds, on rollers, ditto, 6d.; Ditto, Ditto, on spring rollers, 8d.; Gauze Wire Blinds, in mahogany frames, 1s. 10d.; Perforated Zinc Blinds, in ditto, 1s. 8d.; Outside Blinds of Striped Cloth, in cases, 1s. 9d. Adjoining Hanover-square, and 3, Queen-street, Cheshire, London.

HOOPER'S DANDELION or TARAXACUM

COFFEE, Cocoa, &c., is in daily use by the most eminent of the faculty. Drs. Pratt, Rigby, Chambers, Bright, Latham, Watson, Jephson, and others, extol the extracts of Taraxacum as prepared by Mr. Hooper, in complaints of the liver, bilious and nervous affections. Dr. Wilson Philp states: "Of 60 persons with whom I have employed to promote a regular and healthy secretion of bile, I have found none equal to dandelion." Consumers will find this most economical.

HOOPER, Operative Chemist, 7, Pall-mall East, London.

VARICOSE VEINS.—SURGICAL

ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEECAPS of a new and ingenious fabric, for cases of Varicose Veins and Hemorrhoids, introduced and extensively manufactured in every form by POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall. This pervious elastic yields an unvarying support and equal pressure, without the trouble of lacing or bandaging. Patronised by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measurement on application, and the article sent by post.

HEAL and SONS have made a considerable

REDUCTION in the lower qualities of BED FEATHERS, and are now selling them at the following prices, warranted quite sweet and free from dust, being purified by steam with patent machinery.

Feathers, 10s. 10d. per lb. White Goose, 2s. 6d. per lb.

Grey Goose, 1s. 2d. per lb. White Goose, 2s. 6d. per lb.

Foreign Grey Geese, 6d. per lb. Best Danzic ditto 3s. 0d.

A list of prices of every description of Bedding sent free by post, on application to Heal and Sons' Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road.

PROUTS' Large and Fashionable Assortment

of LADIES' COMBS is unequalled for elegance, cheapness, and variety; the stock of every other kind of comb in tortoiseshell or horn, from its extent, affords a choice that is not to be met with elsewhere. N.B. Prout's Tooth Brushes, of nearly 100 various patterns, including all the late improvements, are celebrated for their durability and efficiency. Their excellence is appreciated in most parts of the world. Prout's Hair Brushes stand any climate, and are proof against the severest washing. Officers of the army and navy, or ladies going abroad, can furnish themselves at this house with every article for the toilet, the quality of which may be depended upon, and at the lowest prices. —PROUT, Brush and Comb Maker, 229, Strand, London, near Temple-bar.

MR. BINGLEY'S NEW COAT, the

"REDINGOTE," is now ready in all colours; as a substitute for the close-fitting frock, it will be found admirably adapted, the material being light, elastic, and durable, retaining the same gentlemanly and unassuming style, and with room and another coat. Price, for cash, 2s. Guinea. —To be had only of the Patentee, 22, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street.

BERDOE'S SUMMER PALLIUM.—This

well-known light and gentlemanly garment, is worn either over or without a coat; and combining with every other quality that can commend it to the respectable public, the additional recommendation of effectually excluding rain and moisture (without obstructing free ventilation). Price 45s. and 50s., or partially waterproof 30s. to 42s. A large stock kept to select from, as also of fishing, hunting, rusticating, and summer coats of all kinds, of superior design, and at economical charges. —W. BERDOE, tailor, 95, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS, COATS, and

PELISES, in all the most appropriate materials and prevailing styles, a large portion of which are expressly adapted for SCHOOL WEAR, at

SHEARMAN'S, 5, FINSBURY PAYMENT.

SEVERAL HUNDRED constantly on view, from the useful indoor, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d.; Medium, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 11s. 6d.; Handsome, 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., up to the richest goods made in Silk Velvets (Black and all colours), Three, Four, and Five Guineas.

UNDRESS HOLLAND FROCKS, 1s. 9d., 1s. 11d.; Ditto Braided, 2s. 9d. and 3s. 6d.; Pin-frocks, 1s. 1s. 2d.; Ditto Braided, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 10d.; Blouses, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS and BONNETS, LONG and SHORT ROBES, French Cambric Caps, Day and Night Gowns, Robe Blanches, Lawn and Cambric Nightcaps, Open and Round Shirts, Trimmed Nurse's Caps, &c., &c., with every other article in BABY LINEN, together with what is usually required for a YOUNG FAMILY; thus obviating the trouble and inconvenience in going to various shops when JUVENILE CLOTHING is required.

A Pamphlet, affording additional information, sent free on receiving a p.d. letter.

E. MOSES and SON, TAILORS and

HABIT-MAKERS.

Many Talors I've tried, but I never found one in any way equal to MOSES and SON: Fit, fashion, and quality, ever are seen.

At the Dress Mart of MOSES, you know where I mean.

No wonder the Ladies are prompt to assume Messrs MOSES and SON'S famous Riding Costume: The Habits of MOSES are samples of grace, and not a defect can a connoisseur trace.

The New Work, containing a detailed List of Prices, with full directions for Self-Measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded "POST FREE."

E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woolen-drappers, Clothiers, Hosiery, Hat-makers, Furriers, Boot and Shoemakers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, and 157, Minors, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London, beg particularly to direct attention that they have no connexion with any other House, in or out of London; and those who desire Genuine and Cheap Clothing, should call at and send to the Minors and Aldgate, City, London.

NOTICE.—This Establishment is now open, Street Friday till Sun. on Saturday, when business is resumed as usual.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Establishment of E. MOSES and SON will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th, and TUESDAY, the 25th inst., resuming business as usual on Wednesday morning.

WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet,

explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter. —T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

ELECTRO and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—

The Catalogue of Prices, with Drawings of Silver Plated Dish Covers, Vegetable or Curry Dishes, and other requisites for the Dinner Table, is published, and may be had gratis, or sent by post, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. —T. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

SILVER PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and

SONS beg to call the attention of customers to the reduced prices at which they are now offering the best wrought London-made SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, and Silver Tea and Coffee Services. The Pamphlet, illustrated by drawings, and containing the weights and prices of the various articles required in family use, may be had on application, or will be sent, post-free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies. —A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

NUMBER NINE, POULTRY.—HENRY

WITHERS, SHIRT-MAKER, supplies an excellent quality of Shirt, at 5s. 6d., a finer quality at 6s. 6d., and the best at 7s. 6d. The bodies are of durable long cloth; the fronts, wristbands, &c., of the best golden fax linen, and the needlework the neatest and strongest possible. —Henry Withers, 9, Poultry.

SHIRTS of the very best material and work,

with all the latest improvements in style, and guaranteed fit, are supplied by WHITELOCK and SON, 168, Strand, and all prices for cash much below the usual charges. Long cloth, with linen fronts, collars, and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.; and all linen, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. All the new patterns in coloured shirts, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Measure round the neck, chest, and wrist tight. The new Albert Cravats, in rich silk or satin, once round the neck, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.; twice, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. The new Patent Shirt Collars, 5s. 6d. per dozen.

FORD'S ALBANA HANDKERCHIEF for

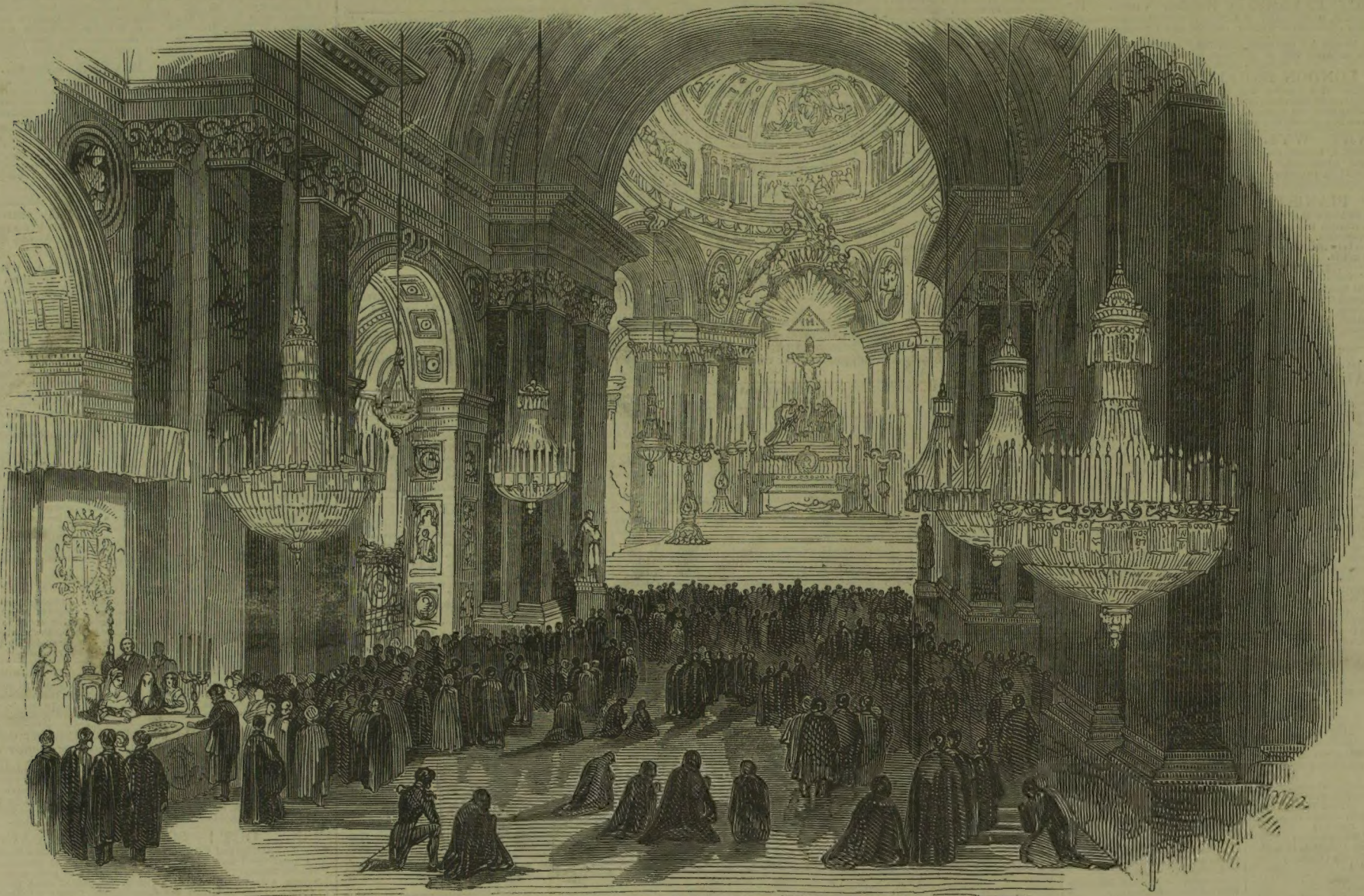
the NECK, a magnificent novelty for the approaching season, price 4s. 6d.; post-free, 5s. —The Albana Handkerchief is a twilled silk handkerchief with a solid single colour border; such as black grounds with white, crimson, blue, and green borders; blue grounds with red, orange, white, and brown borders; brown grounds with blue, green, and white borders; green grounds with white, red, orange, and blue borders. —Sixty postage stamps or a post-office order sent to RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London, will receive immediate attention.

INDIA SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.—FORD,

185, Strand, will send patterns of India Silk Handkerchiefs to any part of the country, free of charge. The following Prices are for Half Dozens, and the Handkerchiefs measure a yard square:—

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. No. 156. No. 157. No. 158. No. 159. No. 160. No. 161. No. 162. No. 163. No. 164. No. 165. No. 166. No. 167. No. 168. No. 169. No. 170. No. 171. No. 172. No. 173. No. 174. No. 175. No. 176. No. 177. No. 178. No. 179. No. 180. No. 181. No. 182. No. 183. No. 184. No. 185. No. 186. No. 187. No. 188. No. 189. No. 190. No. 191. No. 192. No. 193. No. 194. No. 195. No. 196. No. 197. No. 198. No. 199. No. 200. No. 201. No. 202. No. 203. No. 204. No. 205. No. 206. No. 207. No. 208. No. 209. No. 210. No. 211. No. 212. No. 213. No. 214. No. 215. No. 216. No. 217. No. 218. No. 219. No. 220. No. 221. No. 222. No. 223. No. 224. No. 225. No. 226. No. 227. No. 228. No. 229. No. 230. No. 231. No. 232. No. 233. No. 234. No. 235. No. 236. No. 237. No. 238. No. 239. No. 240. No. 241. No. 242. No. 243. No. 244. No. 245. No.

S K E T C H E S I N S P A I N .



THE HOLY WEEK IN MADRID.

HOLY WEEK.

PASSION or Holy Week has supplied our Artist with the imposing scene depicted in the first of the accompanying Illustrations. This presents a grand display of architectural and ritual magnificence upon one of the days of the Holy Week, in Madrid; when the Queen goes in state, on foot, to visit the churches. The regal pageantry observed on such occasions has already been illustrated in our Journal for May 2, 1846. The ceremonies are carried to great excess; for we remember Blanco White, in "Doblado's Letters," says, "To tell the honest truth, we are quizzed everywhere for our conceit of these solemnities; and it is a standing joke against the Sevillians, that on the arrival of the King in summer, it was moved in the Cabildo, or town corporation, to repeat the Passion Week for the amusement of his Majesty. It must be owned, however, that our Cathedral service on that solemn Christian festival yields not in impressiveness to any ceremonies of modern worship."

In the Illustration, the Church is splendidly lighted, though, it must be admitted, with lustres too much in our ball-room style, to harmonise with the Anglican appropriateness of church decoration. Beside the high altar are

massive candelabra, bearing lights. To the left sits, beneath a canopy of state, a lady of rank, superbly dressed, whose office it is to receive the alms and oblations of the congregation, which are dropped into silver dishes. The dome, the soffits of the arches, and the sides of the piers are richly decorated; and the whole scene presents such a spectacle as must strike the eye of the painter and the lover of the picturesque.

The ceremonies of the Holy Week commence with the ringing of the Passion-bell on Palm Sunday, the bearing and blessing of palm branches, &c. On Wednesday, the singing of the "Miserere" is a great attraction. The ceremonies of Thursday, being intended as a remembrance of the Last Supper, are, very appropriately, of a mixed character—a splendid commemoration which leads the mind from gratitude to sorrow. The evening and part of the night of Thursday are spent by crowds of people visiting the numerous churches where the Host is entombed. The solemnities of Good Friday are short, and performed at an early hour; and the service of Saturday ends in a procession about the aisles of the churches.

FOUNTAIN IN MADRID.

The Gallegos or Water-Carriers are by no means the least characteristic por-

tion of the population of Madrid. By them the water is conveyed from the fountains to the houses of the inhabitants. They are the exclusive Water-Carriers: and a Gallego who has established an extensive trade, when he has made a little fortune of two or three hundred dollars, wherewith to retire to his native mountains, and rear a family, has the privilege of either selling his business, or of bequeathing it gratuitously to a relative. To lay up money on their scanty earnings, of course, requires the most narrow economy. Accordingly, we find them doing menial offices for a family, for the sake of sleeping on the entry pavement; or else, clubbing together, a dozen or twenty, to hire an attic.

They buy their food at a *taberna*, or from old women who keep little portable kitchens, or rather furnaces, at the corners, and either eat it on the spot, or seated on their water-jars about the fountains. Others there are, who, instead of carrying water for domestic use, parade the streets, taking care not to infringe another's domain, and sell it by the glassful to those who pass. They carry simply an earthen jar, suspended behind the back by a leathern sling. The common mode of conveying the large jars, a number of which are seen in the Illustration, is by carrying on the head or in panniers upon the backs of mules.



FOUNTAIN IN MADRID.